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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY AUGUST 16, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2807.

JUDGE AND JURY CONFLICT

Gear Tells Grand Jurors to Quit Work.

HABEAS CORPUS CAUSES SPLIT

Circuit Judge Scores Chief Justice and a Question of Veracity Is Raised.

THE flames which had been smoldering for a week in the Circuit Court because of the action of the Attorney General's Department in the habeas corpus cases burst forth in a fiery outbreak yesterday afternoon which involved Chief Justice Frear, Judge Gear, Deputy Attorney General Cathcart and the gentlemen of the Grand Jury. As a result Mr. Cathcart was fined fifty dollars for contempt, which was afterwards remitted by Judge Gear, and the Grand Jury will be discharged Tuesday without considering the cases of the prisoners released by the court upon habeas corpus and afterwards rearrested.

During the morning there were several indications of a coming storm, but it was not until afternoon that the climax came. The Grand Jury was called in several times in the morning, when Judge Gear inquired as to their action in the habeas corpus cases. Deputy Cathcart had been asked by the Grand Jury for advice, to which the court objected, upon the ground that he himself was the proper person to whom to apply for legal advice. Mr. Cathcart had suggested to the jury the advisability of looking into the appeal to the Supreme Court in this connection, and it came to the ears of the court that Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Ables had consulted the Chief Justice together. This, it appeared later was not the case, and Foreman Ables reported that he had seen Chief Justice Frear, who had told him that there might be a ruling upon the question of appeal next Tuesday. This seemed to satisfy the court at the time and the jury was again sent out.

At 2 o'clock, while the court was hearing the Chinese divorce case, Mr. Cathcart appeared in answer to a summons from Judge Gear. The court immediately postponed the divorce proceedings for a day in order to give the Deputy Attorney General a hearing.

"I understand you wanted to see me," said Mr. Cathcart, addressing the court. "It has come to the knowledge of the court that you advised the Grand Jury to see the members of the Supreme Court regarding the appeals in the habeas corpus cases," responded Judge Gear. "Is that the case?"

"I think I had some conversation with them in regard to the matter," said Mr. Cathcart, "but to be your duty as Attorney General?"

"I think so," said Judge Gear. "I think that you were also considering the habeas corpus cases with Chief Justice Frear."

"No, I don't think I was," said Chief Justice Frear, "but I told you that you were not." "I talked with him a minute, and the habeas corpus cases were mentioned, but we did not discuss them."

"Did you advise with him concerning the case?" questioned the court, angrily. "I would like to inquire if I am here in any other capacity than that of Attorney General?"

"Yes, as a witness."

"In what case?" "This case; the habeas corpus matter. Swear the Attorney General."

"The clerk rose to obey the order."

"I decline to be sworn in this matter," said Mr. Cathcart.

"Do you mean that you decline to make these statements under oath?" "No, sir; I mean I decline to answer these questions. The court has no right to ask them."

"The court finds you guilty of contempt and will impose a fine of fifty dollars. If it is not paid by tomorrow noon the court sentences you to be confined in Oahu prison until it is paid."

The Grand Jurymen were next to receive the court's attention, they having been called into the court room. "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury," said Judge Gear, "the court has inquired of the Attorney General's department concerning certain facts. I have been informed that the Grand Jury considered the question of appeals in the habeas corpus cases, and, in accordance with such deliberations, admitted the Attorney General to take part in such proceedings. That, acting upon the advice of this attorney, Mr. Cathcart, you proceeded to the Supreme Court and consulted the Chief Justice in regard to the matter. This Grand Jury has been called, as I have often reiterated, in regard to the consideration of the habeas corpus cases. The law gave the Circuit Court

THE POSTMAN IS COMING.



WHEN THE POSTMAN COMES ON STEAMER DAY

IN THE SUBURBS.

NO SNAP ON HOT DAYS.

R. YARDLEY

A LIVE WIRE CAUSED A FIRE

A Chinaman's Rice Straw Stacks Were Burned at Waikiki.

A live wire of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company was the cause of a fire last night shortly after 11 o'clock on Waikiki road, opposite Mr. Legros' premises. The defective wire burned into the pole upon which it was strung and communicated with the buildings occupied by Chinese. A telephone message was sent to central, and a request was at once made of the electric light company to shut off its power in order to prevent a conflagration. The men on duty at the powerhouse refused to do so, and the fire station was then communicated with. Chief Thurston attempted to have the powerhouse shut off the fluid along the Waikiki road line, but this request was also denied. Another telephone message came to town at this time saying that unless the fire department came or the power was shut off serious results would follow. Chief Thurston then sent the Makiki fire wagons to the scene, and several large strawstacks of the Chinese were found to be on fire. As there are no fire hydrants in the vicinity, considerable time was lost in getting water turned on to the blaze. The strawstacks were entirely destroyed, and the attention of the firemen was directed to saving the buildings. The electric current was turned off by the time the firemen reached the scene.

Scientists at Pearl Harbor.

Acting Governor Cooper yesterday entertained with a launch party Dr. Jenkins and Mr. J. N. Cobb, of the Fish Commission party. Hon. Henry Waterhouse, Commissioner Wray Taylor and William Henry completed the official party. Soon after arrival at the Peninsula home of Mr. Cooper, the party was taken out in the launch and conveyed through the locks, going up to the old Campbell homestead and inspecting the waterways. Luncheon was enjoyed in the west loch and the run home was taken in time to partake of a cup of tea before catching the evening train for the city.

THREE VERY TAME BOUTS

The Oahu Athletic Club Was Organized Last Evening.

The members of the Oahu Athletic Club held their organization meeting at the Palama headquarters of the club last night. About 150 were present.

At the commencement of the meeting Charlie Graham was appointed chairman. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Clarence Crabbe; vice president, George Ashley; secretary, Henry Vierra; treasurer, C. R. Dement; directors, Duke McNichol, Paddy Ryan, Charles Graham, Walter Drake, P. Helm.

Short addresses by the officers followed their election. Clarence Crabbe said that the officers would endeavor to perform the wishes of the members who must pull together if the thing was to be made a success. He stated that the object of the new club was to promote clean outdoor and indoor sport, and that he anticipated a bright future for the organization.

Mr. Graham made a formal request to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth that a series of boxing bouts be permitted to be gone through with and consent being given an informal entertainment at once proceeded.

The first boys to spar were Joe Decker of Honolulu and Doyle, a recent importation from San Francisco. They went three rounds. Decker, it will be remembered, made a favorable impression when he boxed with Kreuter before the old Oceanic Club.

Doyle had a great advantage in reach and height but his wind was poor and he was no match for his opponent, who possesses the makings of a good boxer. Mahomet Khan, an Indian juggler from Hyderabad, next amused the audience with some feats in sleight-of-hand. He displayed wonderful skill, and succeeded in mystifying the spectators in each of his four selections. At the conclusion of his turn he reaped a considerable harvest of dollars and half-dollars which were thrown into the ring. Mahomet Khan, by the way, has a world-wide reputation as a conjuror. He has performed all over the globe and in 1895 created quite a sensation at the Indian exhibition in London with his basket trick.

tion at the Indian exhibition in London with his basket trick.

Sid Boyd of Honolulu and Tom Mitchell, the Australian welterweight, next donned the mitts for a three-round exhibition. Mitchell, who is in reality a very clever boxer, only fooled with his opponent, whose wind had gone before time was called in the concluding round. Boyd kept very busy all the time and tired himself out. Mitchell, on the other hand, contented himself with merely evading the blows of his antagonist. He is a colored man with a tremendous reach, and at times showed faint signs of his undoubted ability as a boxer.

Sandwiched with the above bout was a three-round go between Messrs Riley and McGready. The former outclassed his opponent but knows little or nothing about the game himself.

At the conclusion of the entertainment Charlie Graham announced that the program had been gotten up at the last moment, and promised a good show for the next monthly entertainment given by the club.

Taken all in all the affair was a success and it certainly looks as if the Oahu Athletic Club would enjoy a longer lease of life than has been the case with similar organizations started here.

LABOR DAY PLANS

Carpenters Decide Upon a Uniform \$350 Already Subscribed

The Carpenters' Union, at a meeting held last night, selected as their uniform for the Labor Day parade, khaki pants, white shirts and straw hats.

The two members of the finance committee who are soliciting funds for the celebration, are M. Purcell, of the boiler-makers, and J. Dawson, of the carpenters' union.

They reported fine success yesterday, the following subscriptions being obtained, as a result of their efforts: W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., \$50; C. Brewer & Co., \$100; Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company, \$50; F. A. Schaefer & Co., \$50; W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., \$25; M. S. Grinbaum & Co., \$50; Hyman Bros., \$25.

Right You Are.

If inspection of food is to be beneficial to the people we think the Board of Health should fearlessly publish the names of those who sell adulterated food and the brands of goods unfit for use. If the Board does so the public will know where to make their purchases and what to buy and a great advantage will be gained.—Independent.

WILL FISH FOR GOOD SPONGES

New Industry May Be Developed Soon.

EXPERTS EXPECT TO LOCATE THEM

Reports Lead to Belief Valuable Fisheries Will Be Found on the Outer Bars.

BELIEVING that there are sponges of a merchantable quality in the waters about these islands, the last week of the stay of the party representing the United States Fish Commission will be devoted in part to an investigation of report concerning their presence. Should there be found sponges which will be fit for market, these will add materially to the wealth of the islands, more in fact than any other product of the fisheries.

There is one State of the Union which now produces all the sponges which are brought to the market locally. Along the coast of Florida the industry has been pushed to its limit, until the annual sales of sponges amounts to \$600,000. The product sells for as high as \$2.50 a pound, which makes the business most profitable. There are sixty schooners in the trade and the business is the staple of many of the towns along the coast of the State. The fishermen have brought the business to a high state of perfection and they are able to make large catches in season.

The sponge fishing is done in deep water, the best specimens of the large bath sponges being obtained from fifty feet below the surface. They are located with a water glass and then picked with a long pole carrying on its end a blade like a letter A, which cuts the sponge loose with a twist, and it is then brought to the surface, if there is luck, and if not it gets away it is lost forever. The men become very expert in the business and they will carry it on during high winds, losing very few of the sponges.

There are many varieties of the sponge, those which are generally found about the inclosed waters being of a sort which are not of value. It is the opinion of Mr. Cobb, who is one of the experts of the Fish Commission on this matter, that good sponges will be found on the reefs outside and that in time, and a short time, for the organization of this industry will not be an elaborate transaction, there will be one of the most profitable of sea-product industries inaugurated.

Reports have come to the members of the party that high-grade sponges have been found at Punaluu and other points on the Kauai coast. Some small specimens have been seen which are of the finest grade of the satin sponge, and the belief is expressed that there will be found a great supply of the valuable growths. Should beds be found these will be further cultivated and the building of the industry will go on as rapidly as possible.

The Fish Commission steamer Albatross will arrive here, according to the present plans, about the 1st of December. The ship will be used to make the deep sea soundings and dredgings, and will spend the entire winter here. It is expected that there will be in the cargo of the Albatross a large shipment of black bass fry. This fish is always planted in the fall, and there is good reason to believe that the necessary arrangements will be made for a shipment as soon as Mr. Cobb returns to Washington. This fish will be recommended by Mr. Cobb to replace the trout which were placed in the rivers several years ago. The trout were not a success, as there is not sufficient cold water for them to thrive. The bass will live in any stream, being indigenous to almost all the American streams.

The plan will be to place this fish in the Waimea river on Kauai, and the rivers on Hawaii, where it will be given a chance to develop. There will be no attempt made to bring any great number of high-grade fish here, for fresh and salt water, for the reason that the rivers are not long enough. Thus the salmon or the cod would not find sufficiently clear water and distance from the sea for spawning. The outlook is that mullet will be taken from here for planting in waters of the Mainland, rather than any fish brought here. The mullet here is said to be of high grade, more perfect in flavor and size than the Florida mullet.

(Continued on Page 5.)

TRUST IN INSURANCE

Macfarlane Scores Board of Underwriters.

(From Thursday's daily.)

TRUST in insurance furnished a text for an attack upon the Board of Underwriters at the meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday afternoon. The attack came from E. C. Macfarlane, who spoke upon the high rates of insurance and the necessity for more favorable ratings, and drew from R. F. Lange a warm defense of the Board and its business methods, and at the same time some light upon the methods of rating.

The meeting of the Association was the quarterly gathering and was held in the board room of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co. In attendance upon the meeting were Vice President Dimond, Secretary Harris, Messrs. Lange, Macfarlane, Gonsalves, Ruedick, Wichman, Foerster, McInerney, Auerbach, Phillips, Pinkham, Rothwell, Barnes and Angus. The Association took no definite action except in the matter of freight for Island steamers, which subject was ordered investigated by the board of directors.

The most interesting matter was that introduced when E. C. Macfarlane suggested that the Association should consider the matter of insurance rates. The Board of Underwriters, he said, controlled the rates, and in his opinion this Board was an association in the restraint of legitimate competition. He said that he was of opinion that should the conditions existing be brought to the attention of the United States District Attorney, action would be taken as was done in the matter of the plumbers' trust. Mr. Macfarlane called attention to the fact that several business houses signed an agreement to not buy from commercial travelers, and when this was known the District Attorney notified them that they had better withdraw from the combination, which was done. He said he did not know why this trust should be allowed to do business on the lines adopted. He said the same kind of combinations had received attention in the States and something should be done here. Rates of insurance were out of all reason, and if there was no such combination there would be competition. Outside companies, he asserted, had made rates here, but had been compelled to withdraw them, as they were afraid of reprisals in other places.

Mr. Lange took exception to what had been said, as he was a member of the Board of Underwriters. Some rates perhaps were too high, he admitted, but where there was an objection there was always an adjustment of the difficulty. He went on to say that the Board had done things which no single agent could do, such as the mapping of the city, the investigation of every risk as to its location and its surroundings. The Board, he said, had sent to San Francisco for Mr. Guery to do this work and he went on to say that there were risks on which the rates had been made too low, and cited the E. O. Hall & Son risk, saying that if the exact nature of the goods had been known there would have been no company which would have taken the risk at the rates fixed. It would not be fair, he said, for the Association to take action upon the matter by denouncing a Board which had done nothing but good for the city.

L. E. Pinkham took up the discussion saying that he had encountered the method of the non-board companies, and was in favor of the plan which was followed here, as offering greater security to the insured. While the rates might be high, he said, he was convinced that the rating system was the proper one, as the rating was intelligently done. He did not think wholesale competition was wise in any business, and said the plumbing trust still exists. He said it was not good policy which breaks down business, as the after-effect was not good, and thought that the action should be rather by persuasion than by force.

Mr. Macfarlane said he would not make a motion but that he thought the discussion would have a good effect. The insurance companies had a soft thing here, and if there could be a statement of the losses and premiums during the past five years the showing would astonish the people. As to ratings, he said he did not think that there was any chance that more than one in one hundred would be sustained. The rating he said was done by a man who came from a city where the same system was in force, and in all cases the ratings were made in the interest of the companies, and the people were never thought of in the making up of the rates. The difficulty was in the basic rate, which he said was a false one. There was a little running debate between Macfarlane and Lange, but nothing was done.

The question of the methods of the Steamship companies came in for discussion led by Mr. Lange. He said there should be action taken by the Association in this matter. Often drays loaded with goods had been kept standing at the docks from 1 to 5 o'clock. He said that in his opinion the Inter-Island Company was the chief offender. The change in the method came, he said, when the change of management at the docks took place and Captain Godfrey left there. Before that time, he said, the freight was received, but now the dray must wait with its load and back right up to the steamer and put the freight from it on board. The change, he said, was directly due to the orders of the manager of the company, who had issued the directions.

Mr. Foerster said he could corroborate all that had been said, as he had similar experiences with his drays and

the delays were most troublesome to shippers. Mr. Auerbach said that he had the same experience, and that there was little difference between the companies, but he thought the Wilder Company was perhaps the worst. He had known of loaded drays going to the docks at seven in the morning, standing until twelve, when the horses were taken away to be fed, and then the dray being kept in line until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Macfarlane said that this was not the only shortcoming of the carriers. He said the whole proceeding was an imposition on the business community. The companies always insisted that a consignee should be at the dock to receive the goods shipped to him. Also, that often when he was not there the goods were left on the dock, and the company disclaimed any responsibility. He said that if some cases should be brought into court there would be a decision which would settle the responsibility. Often he said there was refusal of shipment after the dray had stood at the dock all day and there was no chance for the house to notify its customer.

Vice President Dimond said that he thought the companies would meet the merchants half way and there should be conferences held to get at the various opinions. On motion of Auerbach the Board of Directors was asked to take up the matter with the companies, and report to the Association.

Vice President Dimond said that an arrangement had been made for the testing of the income tax law and that there would be a division of the cost of the litigation. The president, he said, had the matter in charge, and there would be full report later.

SHE WOULD HAVE HER WAY.

(A Lesson for some men in Trade.)—Should one yield to the wishes or others, or insist upon having his own way? It depends; there is no rule to go by. Differing in opinion as to which was right on a certain point, Mrs. Towan and a chemist of her city had a debate. It ended in a victory for the lady—as was just and proper.

The time was the early part of 1899. She had been ill for a considerable period, and wanted help as the heart panted after the water brooks. She was languid and weary; she had lost her energy, and could not bear the sight of food.

She had been losing flesh, too, and at this time was positively emaciated; her friends hardly recognized her for the plump, bright woman of a few months earlier. They said little to her, but talked about it among themselves.

"My nerves were so shaken, and my hands so tremulous, that I could scarcely lift anything to my mouth," she says.

"You must understand that since I was a girl of thirteen I had always suffered more or less from indigestion, and that bane of women's lives—constipation. I was also a victim to neuralgia, but my troubles did not begin in serious earnest until after Christmas, 1898. From that date onwards all things were alike sad and dark to me. 'Oh, yes,' I tried all sorts of treatment and of medicines—pills, tonics, and doctors' prescriptions, but they all came to nothing. I wondered as ill people often wonder, whether there is as much wisdom and learning in the so-called healing art as we have been led to think."

"Anyway, I seemed none the better for it, and a more depressed and discouraged woman could not, probably, have been found in Melbourne the day I picked up the little Mother Seigel's book that somebody had left under our door."

"I read the book, or rather, I scanned it in an idle way, until my eye lighted upon a case like my own. I read that, and then, weak as I was, I struggled off to the chemist's. I might have sent, but had an impulse to go myself. Lucky I did."

"I want a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup," I said.

"Oh, no," he cried, "don't take that. I will give you something better."

"My friends had often recommended me to use Mother Seigel's Syrup, and so I told the chemist."

"I will have Mother Seigel's Syrup and nothing else in your shop," I fairly shouted in his ears.

"Then he surrendered. How often since then have I thanked Heaven for my firmness. After a few doses I began to feel better. I could eat with a true relish, and digest easier. After taking only two—just fancy that—only two bottles, I was thoroughly well—no neuralgia or dyspepsia, and none since."

"But I buy my Mother Seigel's Syrup at the grocer's now."—Mrs. E. Towan, 52 Sutton street, Hotham Hill, Melbourne, Victoria, Dec. 13th, 1899.

YOUNG CHINESE GO TO BERKELEY

Among the Gaelic passengers from the Orient yesterday were four young Chinese students, who are on their way to the University of California, at Berkeley, where they will enter upon a four years' course.

All of them are bright, ambitious appearing young men, and they made the most of their visit at this port, visiting the places of interest and informing themselves generally as to the city and its business and social situation. They are graduates of the University of Tien-tsin, and at the University of China will be under the special care of Professor Freyer, professor of the Chinese languages for the university. They are the first students sent out by the Chinese government since the war for education abroad.

Mr. F. M. Damon entertained the students all day. He conducted them through the Bishop Museum, where they spent over two hours examining the treasures of the cabinets, and being much interested in the histories of the various curios shown them. At Mr. Damon's invitation they visited Moanalua in the afternoon, returning shortly before the hour of sailing. They all expressed themselves as very much pleased with Honolulu, and the Americanism of the city. Improvements were very obviously there, and on board the Gaelic two Filipino students for Berkeley, Miguel Lukban and Antonio Tazon. Both will take up civil engineering at the university. They have been well educated in the Spanish school at Manila and are sons of wealthy Filipino families.

THE LATEST NEWS OF ORIENTAL COUNTRIES

YOKOHAMA, August 3.—There is a substantial decrease in the number of plague cases at Hongkong, and all the fresh cases reported are among Chinese. During the twenty-four hours ending at noon on the 26th ult., there were reported ten fresh cases and eight deaths (all Chinese). On the following day only one fresh case of plague was reported, with five deaths (all Chinese), and on the 28th there were reported five fresh cases and three deaths (all Chinese).

The year's total is now 1,481 cases (1,410 Chinese, 46 other Asiatics, 25 Europeans), 1,413 deaths (1,372 Chinese, 32 other Asiatics, 9 Europeans).

There are no fresh European cases, and those convalescent in hospital maintain the same steady progress towards recovery.

THE RECEPTION ON THE FLAGSHIP.

The round of festivities which marked the welcome stay of the American squadron in our harbor was concluded yesterday afternoon by a most delightful reception given by Admiral Rodgers, the captain and the officers of the fleet on board the flagship New York. Some 600 guests were invited. By the courtesy of the Government the cruiser was brought inside the breakwater and an ample fleet of launches conveyed the visitors from the hatoba to the festive scene on board. The ship was profusely decorated for the occasion and every guest was put at ease by the ample provision for entertainment. Quite safe is it to say that seldom has there been an afternoon of such thorough enjoyment participated in by our citizens. Special attention was bestowed upon the large number of Japanese guests, in return for their unbounded hospitality to the gallant Admiral, who has become a prime favorite among them, and to the officers of the fleet. Generally speaking it may be said without invidiousness that there seems to be something in the American social atmosphere which causes the Japanese to lay aside the habitual reserve shown in their intercourse with foreigners. This was particularly marked on the present occasion as well as at the recent celebration at Kurehama.

The music by the fine band of the New York was greatly enjoyed, and the spacious deck afforded so admirable an opportunity for dancing that many of the guests lingered until a late hour, thus evidencing their keen appreciation of the pleasure the reception afforded them. Many of the Ministers of State and prominent naval and military officers from Tokyo were present.

PLAGUE ON SHIPBOARD.

The outbreak of plague on the Messageries Maritimes steamship Laos is likely to cause no small sensation at Marseilles and in Europe generally. The Laos left Hongkong for France on the 2d. She arrived at her destination at the beginning of this week, having on board sixteen Arab stokers suffering from plague. Consequently the whole of the 300 passengers and the crew have been quarantined. The local agents of the Messageries Company were unable to say whether these Arab stokers were on the Laos when she left Hongkong or whether they were taken on when the vessel reached the Suez Canal. Plague exists in Egypt at the present time, but the shortness of the run between the canal and Marseilles does not give much time for the disease to have developed. On the other hand we have heard nothing of any plague cases on the earlier part of the Laos' journey. There is, of course, the third possibility that the men were shipped at some intermediate place. The guilt of Hongkong in the matter is at present open to question, and we trust that it will be disproved. The only consolation, in event of our responsibility being unfortunately shown, would be the powerful reminder which the home authorities would be given of the evil state of sanitary affairs in this colony.

THE YANGTZE IN FLOOD.

The Japanese Consul at Hankow reports that the water in the Yangtze has steadily increased since last month and that by the 7th instant it had risen forty feet above the normal level; on the 10th, 40-45 feet were reported from Kiangkiang. All the environs of Hankow were inundated, and happily the town and foreign settlements escaped. Lower down the river, however, the whole country was flooded and great loss of life resulted. At Kiangkiang there is two feet of water in the streets of the foreign settlement. At Anking the houses outside the walled city are all flooded, some up to the roof. Lower down as far as Wuhan the same terrible state of affairs prevails. The boatmen say that twenty thousand people have lost their lives in Kiangkiang, but the story is probably exaggerated. It is certain, however, that many tens of thousands of houses have been inundated, and that if the water continues to rise Hopeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhui will be completely inundated. Kiangsi and Hunan will probably suffer most.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

Natives Believe It Due to Submarine Volcano Off Coast.

The Mauna Loa which arrived yesterday brought forth particulars as to the tidal wave reported from Kailua last week. The wave seems to have been general along the Kona coast of Hawaii, but strangely it was not observed along the Kau or Kohala coast. The peculiarity most noticeable was in the movement of the wave, it first being noted at Kailua, and then at Keauhou, Napoosoo and Hookena, in quick succession.

The prevalent opinion among the natives is that the wave was caused by submarine volcanic action near to the shores of the island, instead of by an earthquake on Asiatic shores, as at first suggested. The wave proper was preceded by unusually high water, and when the tide had apparently about reached its limit and seemed about to recede, the tidal wave came up, being announced by an enormous breaker, which rolled twenty-five feet further up the beach than usual before going to pieces. The wave followed, the water sweeping up and inundating several native huts and reaching Hackfeld's store. There were three waves in all before the water began to recede, which it did with great rapidity. Observations show that the wave traveled along the coast from Kailua to Hookena, a distance of twenty miles in about fifteen minutes. The natives believe there is a submarine crater near the island.

suffer most as the floods are caused by the overflow of the lake.

CHINA AT BAY.

An interview has been accorded by Sir Robert Hart to Mr. Stafford Ransome, who writes from Peking, March 26, to the Daily Express. In this he reports Sir Robert as follows:

"Matters are as complicated as they can be. I do not think that we are any nearer a solution today than we were before the trouble. The acceptance of the peace negotiations will not really advance the situation any way; for China is for the moment at bay, and will sign anything. Nor have I at all a high opinion of the terms laid down by the powers. Some of the conditions are futile and unnecessary, and much has been omitted that should have been inserted. I look on the proposed fortified location quarter as a very injudicious move. It is a mistake strategically, politically and socially. Strategically, because, however strongly such a place may be fortified, the Chinese will be able to capture it if they wish to; because a location is in theory sacred ground, and it should be our purpose to make it so in practice. We ought to throw the onus of protecting the legations on the Chinese Government, and to take measures to see that they do protect them. How can we have serious political dealings of any sort with a country whom we cannot trust even to this extent? Socially it is a mistake, because the presence of such a stronghold in Peking will make the Chinaman lose faith which is a more serious matter than some folks think; but above all it will cause relations between the white man and the Chinaman to be more strained and unsatisfactory than ever. If you are going to fortify the legations, which are in theory protection in themselves, how much more necessary must it be to fortify the dwelling places of all other foreigners throughout China who will have no protection? For purpose of good relations in the long run, surely the principle of untrammelled intercourse is the one to be fostered and encouraged."

"Not at all, for were Peking to be without foreign troops today there would not be a foreigner alive in the city tomorrow. The failure in the policy of Western nations in dealing with China is due to the fact that no attempt is made to treat the Chinaman as a rational being. He is slow, he is conservative, his methods of thinking and acting are not our methods, but he has his feelings and his train of thought, and if we would deal satisfactorily with him we must endeavor to understand him. People make a great mistake in imagining that Chinese are not sensitive. They are extremely so, and the manner in which a thing is proposed to them goes a long way. People imagine that Russia is more unpopular with the Chinese than are the other powers, but such is not the case. While the Chinese like their methods have acquired, and whatever means she may have adopted in occupying that territory, her success at Peking is not wholly due to China's knowledge of Russia's power, or to bribery. Russian officials always treat the Chinese dignitaries with great courtesy and amiability, and the Chinese like their methods."

Only recently a member of the Tsungli Yamen said to me: 'The Russians are so polite that when they take something from us they do it so nicely that we feel we must thank them. Whereas even when certain other nations fall in with our views, they do so in a manner which makes it clear that they have no respect for us.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ceremony of opening Mount Fuji for the ascent of pedestrians was to have been held Saturday.

The total number of rats bought by the Osaka City office from February 15th to the 14th last was 24,380, for which yen 1429 was paid.

The Mercury of the 11th inst says: We have been favored with further particulars of the extraordinary arrest by Russians of a British officer traveling in Manchuria on the allegation that he was a spy. It appears that Lieutenant Colonel Powell, one of General Barrow's staff, was desirous of proceeding to Europe via Manchuria, and got a pass from Admiral Alekseeff to proceed to St. Petersburg. When at Moukden he stopped at the house of Dr. Ross, a missionary, and did not call on General Flescher, the head of the Russian administration there, as he wished to have as little delay as possible, his idea being to get on quickly to Harbin. General Flescher, evidently thought he had been purposely slighted by the officer, and apparently in revenge for the supposed slight he sent a telegram further north telling the Russian officers to keep an eye on Colonel Powell and not let him see too much. The Cossack officers who received this telegram, however, interpreted it perhaps too literally into an order to arrest the officer, while proceeding in a cart between Moukden and Harbin he was followed by a party of armed Cossacks, and when passing the village of Puliho, about twenty miles north of Moukden, where there was a large Russian garrison, they seized him and pulled him into the barracks. Colonel Powell immediately telegraphed to the British Consul General at Shanghai, and is no doubt by this time released.

usual before going to pieces. The wave followed, the water sweeping up and inundating several native huts and reaching Hackfeld's store. There were three waves in all before the water began to recede, which it did with great rapidity. Observations show that the wave traveled along the coast from Kailua to Hookena, a distance of twenty miles in about fifteen minutes. The natives believe there is a submarine crater near the island.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Monthly Mortality.

The mortuary report of the Board of Health for the month ending July 31 shows a total of the deaths occurring in Honolulu of 95, the monthly death rate per 1,000 of the population being 2.39. Of these 95 deaths, 27 were under one year of age, and 7 were between one and five years of age. Seven deaths are reported of persons between five and twenty years, 18 from twenty to thirty, 13 from thirty to forty, 11 from forty to fifty, and 13 over fifty years of age.

The causes of death are given as follows: Diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 4; cholera infantum, 1; diarrhoea, 4; dysentery, 2; pyæmia, 1; septicæmia, 3; saturnism, 1; alcoholism, 1; malnutrition, 1; inanition, 2; tuberculosis of various kinds, 12; developmental ailments, 3; congestion, 5; hemorrhage, 3; convulsions, 2; paralysis, 1; valve disease, 4; asthma, 1; bronchitis, 4; catarrhal croup, 2; laryngitis, 1; pneumonia, 10; pulmonary congestion, 1; appendicitis, 1; gastric ulcer, 2; inflammation of intestines, 4; intestinal troubles of other kinds, 5; peritonitis, 2; asphyxiation, 1; homicide, 1; legal execution, 2; various complaints of reproductive system, 5; suicide, 1.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & Co., Ltd., mortgagees under that certain mortgage dated July 1, 1898, made by George McDougall, William McDougall and George W. McDougall, doing business at Kailua, in the Island of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of George McDougall & Sons, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, in liber 180, on pages 321 to 324, and by the consent of said mortgagees, and of all parties in interest, I will offer for sale at public auction at my salesrooms, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the property situated in the district of North Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as the McDougall Ranch and Coffee Plantation, containing an area of _____ acres more or less, described as follows, to wit:

All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Kailua, and Honokahau (2), Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

1. The ahupua'a of Hlenaloli 2d, and being apapa 5, of L. C. A. 7116, and conveyed by deed dated July 21, 1885, from Charles R. Bishop and Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in liber 94, on page 314, containing an area of about 200 acres.

2. All of that land situate at Papakoko, Honokahau 2, containing 60.50 acres, and more particularly described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 3456, to George McDougall, issued August 30, 1889.

Together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above two pieces being subject to a certain mortgage dated March 2, 1897, from George McDougall to the estate of W. C. Lunalilo, deceased, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, of record in said registry in liber 170, page 39.

And also all of those certain indentures of lease of lands in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, viz:

1. That certain indenture of lease from Liliuokalani to George McDougall of the land known as Keahuolu, described in L. C. A. 8452, R. P. 6861, dated the 31st of March, 1892, of record in said registry in liber 134, on pages 463-465. Area, about 4,071 acres. \$400 per annum to March 31, 1912; \$700 per annum to March 31, 1920.

2. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George McDougall of the land known as Honokahauki, dated January 6, 1897, of record in said registry in liber 166, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres. \$300 per annum to January 6, 1912; \$400 per annum to January 6, 1927.

3. That certain indenture of lease from the trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop to George McDougall of the land known as Puna 1st, together with fishing rights, dated May 2, 1887, of record in said registry in liber 102, on pages 323-327. About 850 acres. \$100 per annum to May 2, 1902.

4. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keaweaianui to George McDougall and Sons of homestead lots 18 and 20, in Kealahou, dated March 1, 1895, of record in said registry in liber 161, on pages 258-259, containing an area of 45.91 acres, more or less, — per annum to March 1, 1911.

Together with all buildings and improvements made upon or put up and erected upon the land in said leases named and described, also all coffee trees growing thereon, the area of said coffee lands being as follows:

About 150 acres of planted coffee.

About 50 acres of wild coffee.

And also, all of the herd of cattle belonging to said mortgagees running at large in said North Kona, numbering about 400 head, more or less.

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

TERMS—Cash. United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to Hatch & Stillman, attorneys for mortgagee, or to Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Dated Honolulu, July 18, 1901.

5419-2306

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| Stove Brushes | Butcher Scales |
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| Silver Polish | Harness Blacking |
| Sapallo | Chamois Skins |
| Silex | Meat Choppers |
| Butcher Steels | Butcher's Cleavers |
| Ice Chippers | Family Cleavers |
| Ice Shaves | Garden Trowels |
| Rat Traps | Garden Forks |
| Wood Saws | Tea Strainers |
| Ice Saws | Chandeller Hooks |
| Butcher Saws | Squeeze Brushes |
| Cane Knives | Tobacco Cutters |
| Ice Tongs | Axe Grease |
| Cork Screws | Tape Measures |
| Can Openers | Shelf Brackets |
| Harness Oil | Scrubbing Brushes |
| Sponges | Upholstering Nails |
| Coffee Mills | Washing Ammonia |
| Hammers | Horse Brushes |
| Call Bells | Wire Door Mats |
| Scissors | Bird Cage Hooks |
| Screw Drivers | Hooks and Eyes |
| Tacks | Fruit Presses |
| Ice Picks | Pruning Shears |
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POLITICIANS GET BUSY

Leaders Believe It
Is the Time
to Work.

MEMBERS of the Executive Committee of the Republican Territorial Committee are considering the advisability of holding a meeting at once for the purpose of staking out the lines, if no more, for the battle which will take place next fall. There is a universal opinion that there should be some attention paid to the precinct organization now or there will be little hope of keeping up any organization for the next campaign.

This has been discussed since the close of the Legislature, as it was deemed the time to go on with the fight, and to keep the people informed as to what was done here during the winter and spring, and thus prevent the Home Rulers from making such explanations as would bring the people to their support again. The Republican managers say they have hopes that it will be impossible for the Independents to explain to the people that there was not great loss of time and much trouble which should have been avoided during the Legislature's session. It is thought that there is no party which would mean so much to the people as the Republican party, which gave to them prosperity and which is now in the majority in the country at large, if the Home Rule is eliminated. The wisdom of a second choice has been explained to the people by Wilcox, whenever there were a few gathered and the result is that there seems to be some ground for the opinion that hard work will not be necessary in getting the Hawaiians into the fold.

Organization is the word with which the Republicans hope to confound. Some of the members say that they have little hope next time if there is not a perfect organization of Republicans to go into the fight. It was said yesterday that there was nothing done in the matter of getting a poll of the various districts, that there were no complete lists to show the residents of any community. On the island of Hawaii there were precincts where the Republican vote was practically nothing, where the party candidate was strongest and again there were cases where the vote was entirely out of all proportion. It was in Kauai that the greatest trouble arose, for there there was practically no opposition offered to the Home Rulers.

It was the wish of the committeemen who were talking of the proposed gathering that there be a large attendance to settle for the coming two years the matter of the local committees and clubs and their powers. There was unanimity in the desire to have the entire party know of what is going on, and the only thing in the way seems to be the feeling that there will be some vast changes seen during the next year. There are several members of the committee here and they all seem to have the same idea as to the necessity for action. What, of course, the matter will take is a question, but there are some of the members who believe in a special meeting, followed by a meeting of the full committee, so that there may be full agreement upon the terms on which the work is to be done. Another thing which is giving some trouble is that there have been, in some respects, for the politicians, severe throw-downs, in that the regular recommendations of the committee have not been followed even when asked as in some instances. This has made some of the members of the Executive Committee rather angry and they think it is time to rid the party of any kind of double-faced dealers.

There will be some work to be done if there is to be an attempt to hold the Hawaiians to their contract with Wilcox, to join the Republican party. There have arisen some schisms over the allotment of offices but there has been nothing serious as yet, except a few hard words. There will be nothing else if the present outlook continues, as the party will first, according to one member of the committee, get together and then proceed with its settlement of old accounts. Another matter which is agitating the old politicians is that as heads of departments are going to other islands, on business, it might be well to have them feel the pulse of the political community and gauge the future by that.

Mr. J. P. Cooke said: "I am of the opinion that there is not too much time if we are to make a hard fight. There is much in the way of organization to be done, and the sooner we get at it the better off we will be. I have heard the talk of a session of the Executive Committee before and hope that it will be called at once, so that we can get down to work and stimulate the people in the lead throughout the islands to better themselves."

It is understood that there is a general plan to secure the naturalization of the old residents who have maintained their allegiance to a European power. This is proceeding with success at most of the plantations, at one in particular, where last year there were only eleven votes, there have been more than that number of naturalizations so far. This leads to the belief that there will be such pressure as will lead to strong precinct clubs all over the group, and that there will be close attention paid to the advance work of a campaign.

The native and Portuguese children of town, from Kalihi to Waikeke, and from Punchbowl to Kakaako, are now on burned hard work. Since the fall fire it is no uncommon thing to see a babe of three toying with a large shark hook, or boys of six and seven disporting themselves in the suburbs with ax-heads and divers other sharp things.



STATISTICS have just been made public by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the prosperity which Hawaii enjoyed after the reciprocity treaty, which admitted the sugar of those islands into the United States free of duty. These figures show that the sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands has increased over 2,000 per cent under the free admission of their sugar to the markets of the United States, while other cane sugar-producing islands and countries have during that time suffered great depression and, in many cases, heavy losses.

It was in 1876 that the reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Prior to that date the average production of sugar in the islands was but about 5,000,000 pounds per annum. In five years the production had trebled, in fifteen years it was ten times as much, and in twenty years twenty times as much as before the treaty. Within less than ten years after the ratification of the treaty more than \$20,000,000 of American capital had been invested in the islands, and the total value of the sugar production of the islands since the treaty is \$250,000,000.

The following table shows the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands from 1875, the year preceding the reciprocity treaty, to 1899:

| Year— | Pounds. | Value. | Year— | Pounds. | Value. |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| 1875 | 25,080,182 | \$1,216,388 | 1888 | 235,888,346 | \$10,818,883 |
| 1876 | 26,072,429 | 1,272,334 | 1889 | 242,165,835 | 10,989,302 |
| 1877 | 25,575,965 | 1,077,529 | 1890 | 259,789,462 | 12,159,585 |
| 1878 | 38,431,458 | 2,701,731 | 1891 | 274,883,580 | 9,550,537 |
| 1879 | 40,020,872 | 3,109,563 | 1892 | 263,636,715 | 7,276,949 |
| 1880 | 63,584,871 | 4,322,711 | 1893 | 330,822,879 | 10,200,858 |
| 1881 | 93,789,483 | 5,395,399 | 1894 | 306,684,993 | 8,478,009 |
| 1882 | 114,177,938 | 6,320,890 | 1895 | 294,784,819 | 7,975,590 |
| 1883 | 114,107,155 | 7,112,881 | 1896 | 445,569,282 | 14,932,172 |
| 1884 | 142,654,923 | 7,328,896 | 1897 | 520,158,232 | 15,390,422 |
| 1885 | 171,350,314 | 8,356,061 | 1898 | 444,963,036 | 16,614,622 |
| 1886 | 216,223,615 | 9,775,132 | 1899 | 545,370,537 | 21,898,190 |
| 1887 | 212,763,647 | 8,694,964 | | | |

The advantages which Hawaii has had over other sugar producers by reason of her ability to sell her sugar free of duty in the United States are illustrated by the following table, which shows the relative growth of sugar production in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the entire cane and beet sugar sections of the world from 1870 to 1899. It will be seen that Porto Rico has decreased her production slightly in that time; that Cuba has increased her production from 1870 to 1899 her greatest sugar year, but 45 per cent; that the cane sugar production of the world increased from 1870 to 1899 but 50 per cent and the beet sugar production 579 per cent, while during the same time the Hawaiian production increased over 2,000 per cent:

| | 1870. | 1899. | Per cent of Increase. |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Porto Rico | 85,558 | 58,928 | *31.12 |
| Cuba | 725,505 | **1,054,219 | 45.31 |
| World's cane sugar | 1,585,000 | 2,382,000 | 50.57 |
| World's beet sugar | 831,000 | 5,575,000 | 570.88 |
| Hawaii | **1,196 | 243,470 | 2,074.60 |

*Decrease. **1895. ***1875.
The increase in commerce between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States which followed the free movement of merchandise between those islands and our ports is also illustrated by the fact that the exports of the Hawaiian Islands from the United States prior to 1876 amounted to less than \$1,000,000 annually, but rapidly increased until in 1900 it was about \$14,000,000, and a recent report from the Collector of Customs at Honolulu estimates the figures for the present year at \$20,000,000. The commerce of the islands is, according to the "American Cyclopaedia," an accepted authority, larger per capita than that of any other country in the world, and nearly all of it is with the United States and carried in American vessels.

The fact that this enormous increase in production and commerce and wealth of the Hawaiian Islands has followed the freedom of trade with the United States, established by the reciprocity treaty of 1876, suggests that the Porto Ricans are likely to benefit by the same close trade relations which they will have under the new law which they have asked President McKinley to put into operation on the 25th of the present month—Louisiana Planter.

POLARIZATION OF SUGAR IN CUBA AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following letter to the New York Maritime Register from Havana, dated June 22, should be read carefully by all the parties interested in the sugar question and an effort should be made to get at the actual facts of the case:

Allow me to call your attention to the article in the Avisador Comercial of yesterday, "Azucar y Miel," as I think some notice should be taken of the great difference between the polarization of sugar in Cuba and in the United States: A difference of a fraction of, or a whole degree, occasionally might be considered possible, but when it amounts to two degrees and even three degrees, the question would naturally arise whether the polarization in Cuba, whose tests in former years have been considered as correct, as they did not differ materially with tests made in the United States and in England, but now hardly an invoice is accepted in the United States without a claim of from one degree to three degrees less than the tests made by experts in Cuba. The price of sugar has fallen so low owing to the manipulations of the Sugar Trusts, that there is no margin of profit left for the planter, even if the claim for differences in the polarization was not made, and the result is that, factors in sugar who have purchased sugars in Cuba at the present low prices, have been subjected to heavy losses from these claims of difference between tests made here and in the States, and it is very evident that if this practice continues the cane fields of Cuba will be abandoned, and the immense capital invested in sugar-making machinery will be sunk entirely "out of sight."

TACOMA, July 25.—The price of sugar in the local market has dropped 50 points during the last week, making a difference of one-half cent per pound in all grades. This is the lowest price at which sugar has sold for a number of years and came as a surprise to a number of dealers in the face of reports from the East that the tendency was to go higher. This is the season of the year when sugar rules the highest, as there is the greatest demand during the fruit season.

The cause of the sudden slump is said by local dealers to be due to the large visible supply.
There are prospects of more beet sugar being produced in the States of Washington, Oregon and California than ever before, and more than can be consumed on the Coast. There is also a large importation from Germany and the north of Ireland, and it would not surprise the dealers if the price would go even lower.

The present low price will stimulate the canning of fruit, as the cost of the sugar is about one-half the canning expense.

A theory advanced by one prominent dealer is that the sugar kings are engaged in a war.

It is said that the Western Sugar Refining Co. and the California & Hawaiian Sugar Co. are not working in harmony and that a breach of faith on the part of one of the companies has engendered the friction which has resulted in the present decline.

The Lost Rio.
All insurance matters in connection with the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro have been settled. The underwriters have paid \$900,000 to the owners of the cargo, but the loss on the vessel is known only to the officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the company carrying its own insurance.

An opinion expressed in another quarter is that the trusts have combined to freeze out the beet sugar industries that have started up all over the West and threaten to destroy the monopoly which the magnates have formerly enjoyed.

Some of the local firms were caught with quite large stocks on hand and suffered a loss by the sudden sharp decline. The first break was 10 points, followed by another of 10 points, and two days later the market slumped 20 points.

PORTO RICO BRACING UP.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 27.—Events have already proved that the tax law drawn up by the legislators of this island will provide ample means for the island's requirements. This indicates that Porto Rico is more prosperous than it was a couple of years ago. Steady improvement has been made since the day General Miles landed at Guanica, three years ago. The people are in better physical condition and work with more spirit. Plantations that went unworked for a long time are beginning to show signs of prosperity. There is more shipping in the harbor, and the signs generally indicate better conditions.

Nevertheless scarcely an instance can be cited where any considerable amount of American capital has been invested in Porto Rican enterprises. Numerous promoters and capitalists have visited the island, have declared that this or that investment would bring good returns, and then have gone away never to be heard from again.

There was \$25,000 in treasure, on which insurance has been paid, and there was \$30,000 more, shipped by the collector of customs of Hawaii, on which there was no insurance, besides a considerable sum belonging to the Mail Company. It can now be set down pretty accurately that the total loss was \$1,500,000. Raw silk, it is stated, was the Rio's cargo that cost the underwriters most money.

WILL FIGHT FOR A JURY

Pearl Harbor Men
Prepare for
Action.

NOW that the issue is joined over the proposed site for the United States Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, the lines upon which the fight will be made are being discussed. The United States District Attorney has not taken up his preparation for the matter as yet, but will get to work on it before the end of the week.

The vast difference between the valuation set upon the lands by the commandant of the station here and the owners and lessees of the lands has aroused much comment as to what basis was used by the Naval officer, Captain Pond, in arriving at his figure, \$16,000, as a valuation for the entire tract of more than 800 acres of land. The action against the owners and lessees of the lands is brought under the Hawaiian law of eminent domain, and there is provided in that act a basis for ascertaining the values of lands which are wanted for public uses.

The provisions of the law are that there shall be allowed for the land an addition of 20 per cent to the value as established by the tax assessor during the two years next preceding the bringing of the condemnation suit. It was upon this basis taken that the Naval officers made their statement of the values of the land which it is desired to take for the station. The valuation set upon the lands is a gross amount not subdivided into sums for the various plots which are cut off from the holdings of the estates. The average acre value is something under \$20. The following will show the returns and the assessed valuations of the lands:

| | Returned | Assessed |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Estate, Ford's Island (361 acres): | | |
| 1899 | \$25,000 | \$33,200 |
| 1900 | 33,200 | 33,200 |
| 1901 | 33,250 | 33,250 |
| Returned | Assessed | |
| Bishop Estate, Halawa (4,326 acres): | | |
| 1899 | \$12,496 | \$12,496 |
| 1900 | 12,496 | 12,496 |
| 1901 | 40,000 | 40,000 |

Applying an even rate, without distinction as to frontage values as higher than inside property, the Ford's Island lands during the two years preceding the bringing of the suit were assessed upon a valuation of about \$92 an acre, while the Bishop Estate holdings of the entire Halawa peninsula were put in at a flat rate of \$28.66 an acre. Taking the 151.6 acres of the II Estate at this rate the value would be \$13,947 and the 676.5 acres of the Bishop Estate would be worth \$19,355, at the level rate, which would leave \$118 as the amount added as the extra value of the immense waterfront taken.

The answers submitted show that the first fight promises to be a hard one and will turn upon the power of the attorney to secure from the court a ruling upon the right of the claimants for damages, to have a jury assess them. There is no provision in the local law that there shall be a jury hearing upon the matters contemplated in the act, and the primary contest is set for this point.

The main question, according to several of the best-informed attorneys, will be the constitutionality of the law under which the action is brought. It is said by leading attorneys that this question has not been brought before the Supreme Court for the reason that while it is true that actions have been brought under this law none of them have come to trial, but always they have been settled out of court. This makes the problem one of a new, and which will enlist the best efforts

of the attorneys when the case is brought before Judge Este.

There have been rulings in number in, and opinions from, high courts that there may not be any limitation placed upon the values to be found by a jury in the matter of condemnation proceedings. It is upon this phase of the case that much hope is based by some of those who are most interested in the outcome of the suits.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Mr. Dillingham corrects the statement that all the Olua cane is to be ground at the Waiakae mill, the amount being 250 acres. These 250 acres are part of a field of 700 acres which had the first cane planted and from which seed was taken sufficient for planting 1,700 acres. The acreage now being harvested will supply seed for 1,250 acres more and give the company a return of about five tons of sugar to the acre in addition thereto, showing that if the entire yield of the 250-acre field should be turned into sugar it would average about seven tons to the acre.

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Cures Coughs.
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POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.
Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balm of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cleve-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actresses."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balm of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balm of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, SEMI-WEEKLY, ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Month, \$1.50; Per Year, \$15.00; Per Month, Foreign, \$2.00; Per Year, Foreign, \$20.00. Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY AUGUST 16

Judging from the high tides the hole in the bottom of the sea that the ministers used to sing about has been filled up.

As all Chinese born on these islands are adjudged to be Americans it might be worth while for somebody to get in and organize the Chinese vote.

There is a saving clause in the independent's endorsement of any candidate for the Governorship to succeed Governor Dole. Their candidate will not be expected to take office until the Governor has resigned. This involves the Home Ruler from the necessity of committing murder to gain a place, though he may hire a kahuna.

The highest temperature in this city during the month of July was 84 degrees. In the East the thermometer stood for days at or near 100, sometimes passing the high-mercury mark. That shows the difference between summers in the humid zones called temperate and in the trade-wind regions called tropical.

Commutation of sentence means that the prisoner receiving advantage of it has served an approximation of the term for which he was sentenced. There can be no possible basis for comparison with cases where prisoners are turned loose without having served any appreciable portion of their terms and whose freedom comes by a method which tends to produce in the mind of the prisoner a belief that the law does not want to hold him at all.

There is probably some good reason for the holiday in bed which Li Hung Chang is reported to be taking. While the health of the statesman has been precarious for some time it has not been such as to lead to fears of early dissolution. There may be a scheme to think out and visitors to be avoided, which would account for the taking of his couch, but it cannot be from inability to look through any problem at hand, as the old man has never been known to lie down before any difficulty.

Whatever the effect of the crude oil upon the roadway, there is growing evidence that petroleum should be of great value to Hawaii. If put upon the stagnant water pools, in the swamps and rice and taro patches, once a month, there would be a wiping out of the mosquito pest. A little oil does not make the water unpalatable to the taste. Now it is deadly to vegetation. But by forming a layer over the water, through which the young mosquitoes cannot force their way, the good work is done.

The high mortality among infants, mainly concerning the Hawaiians, can hardly be attributed to the weather or the water. The temperature this summer has not been uncommonly warm and the water served to the city is, owing to the new artesian pumps, better than ever before. The chances are that the food given the native babies has much to do with the rate of mortality among them. Since pot and rice and flour have been in a measure substituted for it, and since the prices of all provender went up, Hawaiian infants have had to suffer. The result has been to hasten, at far more than normal speed, the inevitable dissolution of the race.

Hawaii has had a good many tidal waves but never a big one. Other volcanic or seismic districts occasionally get a wave that does far-reaching damage. Tokyo, according to tradition, once lost 100,000 people by a sudden rush of water from the sea. The Lisbon catastrophe is a familiar story. A tidal wave followed the disturbances at Krakatoa and submerged thousands of human beings. Shortly after our Civil War the U. S. S. Water, lying in the harbor of Arica, Peru, was taken up by an enormous breaker which carried her over town and trestles to the base of the Andes, three miles distant. The story of that occurrence, which left the Water high and dry, to be subsequently used as a summer hotel, is one of the most interesting in the whole literature of seismic disturbances.

ANOTHER PEST ARRIVES.

If the belief of George Carter and others that a pair of Belgian hares have been smuggled into Honolulu is correct, the sooner the pests are ferreted out and their owner arrested, the better it will be for the cane industry of Oahu.

Belgian hares multiply with a rapidity unknown to any other form of animal life. They live on vegetables, tender plants and particularly upon sugar cane. A pair of these hares let loose on Oahu would compel every owner of a truck farm or a cane field to enclose it with a rabbit-proof fence. The undergrowth of forests, to be preserved, would need a similar safeguard. Probably if the existing pair of Belgian hares were given range, the people of Oahu, a couple of years hence, would be put to a minimum expense of \$100,000, which is a rather high price to pay for rabbit-folk.

The territorial law designed for the protection of these islands from the scourge which has done so much harm to Australia fits the present smuggling case and we hope that it will be applied if possible. The police could be put on no better clue today than one that would lead them to the contraband hares and their owner.

CHINESE TO THE RESCUE.

One of the most noticeable things about the Eastern man who fares this way in his sea travel is his enthusiasm for Chinese servants. The deft hand, the light step, the respectful manner, the neat garb, the polite attention to duty of the Chinaman who serves his stateroom and table aboard ship make the Easterner long to get such workers for his home. A year or two ago an eminent jurist, a man from the Supreme bench of a populous Eastern State, asked a Honolulu if it was not easy to smuggle Chinese servants into the town where he lived via Canada; and if caught what the fine would be. We don't much doubt that a part of the illicit immigration of Chinese to the Middle and New England States is due to the eagerness of trans-Pacific travelers to replace the servants in their households—the insolent and incompetent "help" of the Eastern kitchens—with the trained menials of the Orient whom they have met in traveling.

Just what the servant problem means in the East is partly revealed in this telegram from Chicago:

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Servant Girls' Union has formulated a scale of prices as follows: Cooks and housekeepers, \$5 to \$7 a week; General and second girls, \$4 to \$5 a week; Young and inexperienced girls, \$3 to \$4 a week.

These mandates for the mistresses are now being concocted by the members of the organization, and this is to be their lot.

Rule 1. Work shall not begin before 5:30 a. m. and shall cease when the evening dishes are washed and put away. Two hours each afternoon and the entire evening, at least twice a week, shall be allowed the domestic as her own.

Rule 2. There shall be no opposition on the part of the mistress to club life, on the part of the domestic. Entertainments of friends in limited numbers shall not be prohibited, provided the domestic furnishes her own refreshments.

Rule 3. Gentlemen friends shall not be barred from the kitchen or back porch. Members of the family of the house shall not interrupt the conversation arising during said visit.

Rule 4. Domestic shall be allowed such hours off on Monday as will permit them to visit the bargain counters of the stores and enjoy on that day the same privileges enjoyed by the mistress and her daughters.

Rule 5. All complaints shall be made to the business agent of the union. The question of wages shall be settled at time of employment and no reduction shall be allowed.

If these servants were competent the rules might be borne; but the majority of them are slatternly, untrained, impudent and lazy, their chief business in life being to impress their employers with an idea of their social and intellectual equality. To get a better class of chambermaids and cooks has been the aspiration of the Eastern housewife for thirty years. She has tried Irish, German, Danish, Swedish and English peasants in turn; has struggled with intolerable American "help" and wrestled with the negro problem, all to no avail; and she was just getting ready to try the Chinaman when the exclusion bars were put up.

Now there is a chance to let the bars down again. The housewife's chance to get servants from a servile race is coming. The Chinaman is knocking for entrance. He doesn't want to vote, he is sure that he is a servant and not a master, he does not insist on an eight-hour law; his clothes put him to sleep at sleeping time and don't send him to work from a mixed-race carousal; he is honest and competent; if he sends his money back to China that doesn't hurt a country any more than does money sent back to Ireland or Germany or to the Pope. Summed up, he is as near being a perfect servant, when properly trained, as the world can supply. The East needs him and needs him badly, and the East can get him if it wants to.

IS IT CHINA'S AWAKENING?

Should the sending of young men to America for their technical training, as indicated by the passage through this city yesterday of a party of young men, graduates of Tien-Tsin University, become the reform policy of the Chinese Government, there may be witnessed in the Orient by the next generation, the birth of a modern nation as this generation has been given the privilege of seeing the unfolding of the Japanese Empire. Education, the training of the young men to take up the work of government on lines which alone will mean the life of the empire, must supplant the old policy of exclusion, or China will never take a place among the powers.

As was the case with Japan, China seems to be starting right in the sending of her young men to the United States for their training. Of course the party is small, there can be little good come from such slight leavening, but a policy once marked out will be followed and never abandoned, until the progress which has been so marked in the island empire is repeated in the yellow one. It is not a long call to the times when Japan began the opening of the minds of her young men to Western ideas. The military and naval schools of the American and European nations were soon filled with the students of the Orient. In their eagerness to learn there was something of the fatalist, for they knew their mission and clung to it alone with such steadfastness that the excellence of their public service has been remarked, ever since the "China-Japanese war opened the eyes of the world to an organization which is today unsurpassed.

China has the elements of a greater progress even than Japan. The mass of the young men of classes other than the field coolies are in a fairly good state of education already, although it is on Eastern lines. Their minds have the habit of study and assimilation, and are ready to give root and fruition to the seed of knowledge, as the West knows it. It is impossible to imagine what may not be accomplished by a student whose combination of perseverance and capacity for hard work, on little sleep and food, fits him for the struggle to obtain all that a university may offer. The Chinese students who have been received in the American and English universities have shown that what is to others a hard task under their systematic methods is light exercise. It is said that a graduate of such a university as that of Tien-Tsin, the modernizing of knowledge is only a development.

With this capacity then there re-

mains only the means, the sending of the youth to foreign capitals, and results will follow. It is not too much to say that there are a million eyes turned to Japan as an example, by the Chinese who read the signs of the times. Twice have the Japanese been before the Chinese as conquerors. There is no question but the recent march to the capital by the allied forces did much to instill into the Chinese the belief that the greatest of all nations is the Japanese. It is but natural then that the helping hand will be looked for to come from the islands near the shore. The course of Japan, if followed, will lead to even greater results in China, for the inborn habit of study has had more generations of growth on the mainland. The traditions are magnificent, the awakening may be tremendous. It is a question if there is behind this movement a policy or is it only a sporadic attempt of an effete power, to catch the breeze of progression. Ahead is the way of life; to stand still now must mean for the Empire, dismemberment.

SUICIDE FOR HEALTH.

The plea that Hawaii would be better off in the long run for the destruction of the sugar industry is made by the Humphreys interest for reasons which need no characterization here. Enough to say that the argument derives no support from the Southern instance cited, for unlike the South, which slowly recovered from the effects of the emancipation of the slaves because it had a large white population attached to the soil and was possessed of export and manufacturing resources, Hawaii is purely an agricultural land, the sole marketable export crop of which—or the only one worthy of the name—is sugar. Take sugar out and we could not make a living from what is left. It is useless to talk of oranges in competition with California. Taking oranges to the Coast would be carrying coals to Newcastle, and even if there was a market the more oranges we raised the lower the price would be. As for pineapples, no country ever got rich from raising them and none ever did. It takes very few pineapples indeed to glut the market and there are times in San Francisco and New York when the fruit works off slowly at five cents a head. As for our banana export trade, it is growing smaller owing to the competition of other points. Coffee is a drug on the market. Our sole useful resource, therefore, is sugar; and if we ever lose that staple Hawaii will cease to be of commercial importance.

It is absurd to say that if the sugar plantations were abandoned they would be cut up into small farms by white men. Such people have something better to do in the world than to compete with Asiatics in raising fruit and garden truck on a Pacific island. In the South after the war the white men who owned the land had to go to work to save themselves. They were on the ground and had to stay. Here there are few white men indeed who, if sugar went into a decline, would be obliged, through the ownership of arable land, to remain and work it. Those who lease their holdings would sub-let to Asiatics and those who own them would do the same thing, the Asiatic being willing to pay more for farm land in small parcels than the white man. In the final analysis we should have an Asiatic Hawaii where the yellow man earned his living as he did at home. Very likely he would try, through some co-operative method, to co-vert the sugar industry, for otherwise the Chinese and Japanese farmers, with nothing in particular to export, would become like the community described by Sydney Smith where the people earned a precarious livelihood by taking in each other's washing.

There could be no just comparison between the South after the war and Hawaii in the event of the destruction of the sugar industry. In the South the planters had as much cheap labor after the war as before. It cost no more to pay the negro free laborer—mostly in store orders—than it had to keep him as a slave. What mainly saved the South was the reversion of its old industry, but here the Humphreys economists, pretending to cite the example of the South, propose to save and better Hawaii by the destruction of that industry.

The fairest comparison for a sugarless Hawaii would be Jamaica. When the sugar industry went to pieces there the phrase "a Jamaican fortune" which had been a synonym of great wealth, became meaningless. Attempts were made to reach, through diversified industry, some of the old opulence, but they all failed. No tropical country ever thrived without a chief staple industry, supported and carried on by cheap labor, and Jamaica is but one of many instances in point. The sole aim of the people of that dependency ever since their sugar business succumbed to the labor laws of England has been to find some means to rehabilitate it. Annexation to the United States, or at least a reciprocity treaty affording free access to the American market, is a cause with which all Jamaican landowners are now identified. They have no hope of the white farmer, the small proprietor. He has been sought and not found. Like the men in the Arabian tale who cried "Open wheat," "Open barley," in a vain attempt to unlock the doors of the magic treasure house, the people of Jamaica found that they could not enter the house of riches until they had said "Open sesame." And that meant sugar.

To propose the destruction of Hawaii's sugar trade squares the circle of ignorance and folly. No man who intended to stay here and make his living would think of such a thing, much less suggest it as a measure of public relief. As well call it wisdom to destroy a ship, engaged in a profitable trade, so that the crew and passengers could get a bit of floating wreckage to go trading on by himself.

ROOM FOR BIG SHIPS.

With the Pearl Harbor improvement at hand, and the coming addition to the trans-Pacific fleet of the new 16,000-ton ships of the Pacific Mail Company, we might well call attention to the conditions of Honolulu harbor at this time. That there is much to be done if the growing traffic of the western ocean shall flow through this port is realized by all and what form this improvement shall take will be discussed more and more until a recommendation is made to Congress during the coming session.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the case of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

The size of the new ships of the Pacific Mail Company will play a part in opening the eyes of the people here to the needs of harbor improvements. The Korea and Siberia, which should appear here before the end of the year, are 372 feet long and 63 feet wide. Their depth is not inordinate at all, for they will draw only 27 feet, while the transport Hancock has come into port with 28 feet under water. It is the other dimensions which will offer the objection to bringing the ships inside. That this is true must be argued from the fact that the battleship Oregon laid outside when she came here last on her way to the Coast. Not because the ship was too deep, but from the fact that the channel is so narrow that with a valuable ship it is not thought wise to run the risk of a swing and consequent pilk.

Even now with the new ships of the Oceanic Company there is extreme necessity when the turnings of the channel are encountered. What then will be the necessity for watchfulness when the ship being handled is of twice the size? There is some probability that when the new ships of the Great Northern road are ready for service, and are sent out to ply between the Sound and the Orient that there will be a detour made for the purpose of taking up the trade of the islands. These vessels are nearly as large as the new ships of the Pacific Mail, and they will have to be handled with as much care in the matter of the harbor facilities.

These are conditions, not theories. If a naval officer will not bring his ship of 12,000 tons into a harbor for coal, but will lie outside and coal from barges, will there be any objection to coming in from the skipper of a new \$4,000,000 merchant ship full of freight? Is it not best to look the situation in the face and decide as to the course which must be followed if there appears any danger that this port will be given an overlook because of the danger of its channel or the small size of the harbor itself? Steamers have grown within the past few years until the 3,000-ton ship is being forced off the regular runs by the big ones. The channel into Honolulu harbor was dredged when the smaller ship was the great vessel. Since that time there has been no keeping pace with the improvement in the ships in the clearing of the approaches and the expansion of the harbor room. The channel through which a ship of sixty-three feet width should come in of right ought to be four times the width of the vessel. This is minimum. The channel is not three times this distance. Then again, what will be done for wharfrage, for should this new class of leviathans come in now without any improvements there would be a stoppage of business for a time, for to place one alongside the Pacific Mail dock would put one of the adjoining docks out of commission.

What, then, is the remedy? Shall it be best to simply wait and see if there is any trouble with these big ships, or try and enlarge the harbor facilities so that there will never be any danger of trouble? In the first place there has been for years necessity for greater room. The plans which have been submitted in the past have all taken into consideration only the affording of more docking space. The time is come, with the ships of so great length, that there must be more free room. Shall this be gained by cutting out the reefs, and making the harbor in front of the great business portion larger or making new grounds? In Pearl Harbor opening there is little of aid, for the dredging at the mouth of the harbor will not be of sufficient width to give freedom to the new carriers. There remains a plan which has been freely quoted in the past and which offers many advantages. This is the dredging of an opening from the present channel to Kalaheo harbor, and then again the widening of the channel out to sea, so that the harbor will have two entrances, through which the greatest ships might come and go. There would be brought into the direct use for wharf purposes then all the waterfront along the Kalaheo basin, with the added advantage of low-priced lands on the water. There is ample rail connection and the harbor thus formed would accommodate a merchant fleet which would carry the entire output of our mills at once.

This is an enterprise which would engage the best efforts of the United States engineers for many years, and perhaps the Territory is too young to hope for such appropriations as would be necessary to bring through the work. But the lighter task of widening the present harbor opening and the clearing out of the harbor where it has become silted from constant washings is not too much to be contemplated even at this time. The expense would not be large and the benefits more than commensurate. Arguments in plenty there are for the work, but should neglect permit one of those ships to come here and fail to enter the harbor arguments will fall before a reality.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued bulletins by Jared G. Smith, Assistant Agrostologist, on Cowpeas, Leguminous Forage Crops and Fodder and Forage Plants.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office,

Honolulu, Oahu, August 1, 1901.

MR. J. BATCHELOR has this day been appointed Inspector of Licenses for the Territory of Hawaii.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day; to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 27, 1901.

June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF REGISTERED TREASURY WARRANTS.

Treasurer's Office,

Honolulu, August 13, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Registered Treasury Warrants numbered from 1 to 2008 inclusive, to present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer in Honolulu on or after August 23d, 1901, on which date interest will cease.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

5934 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated March 6, 1893, made by D. M. and H. H. of Honolulu, Oahu, to F. M. Hatch, of said Honolulu, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 221, pages 486-487, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said F. M. Hatch to Liliuokalani by indenture, dated July 21, 1891, and recorded in said office in Liber 221, pages 484-487, the said Liliuokalani, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described: All those premises situate at Kaahalo, Manoa, Oahu, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 3485, to Kuumoo, containing 47 acres.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

LILIUOKALANI,

Assignee of Mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Liliuokalani.

Dated Honolulu, August 8, 1901.

2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30.

KONA SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, Queen street, Honolulu, on Friday, the 20th day of August, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The object of the meeting is to authorize:

(a) The increase of the capital of the company to \$750,000 by the issue of one thousand five hundred shares of common stock of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each and of one thousand shares of preferred stock of the value of one hundred dollars each, the latter entitling the holder thereof to a dividend of ten per cent out of the annual profits of the company in preference to all other stockholders; and

(b) The issue of new bonds of the company of the amount of \$300,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied (1) in redeeming the present issue of bonds, (2) in the completion of the railway and the system of water cables at the company's plantation, and (3) for the general purposes of the company.

By order of the president.

F. W. MCCHESNEY,

Treasurer.

5936-31 2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 27.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share) levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,

Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5931

One judge packs grand juries and another, when he doesn't pack them, proposes to lead them by a halter. Sweet are the uses of professional Americanism! A man may have lived forty years on the mainland without knowing half as much about the habits and customs of his country as he can learn in a half-hour's attendance, in Honolulu, upon a court whose real Americanism is branded on the cork and blown in the neck of the bottle.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co. Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

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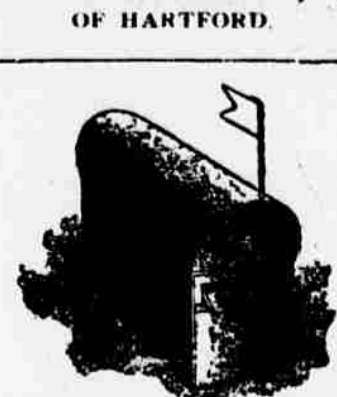
INSURANCE

AGENTS...

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

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Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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If sufficient inducements are offered. For freight rates apply to

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THE BELGIAN HARES HERE

Two of the Pests Are Known to Be in Town.

HAVE Belgian hares been introduced into the Hawaiian Islands? It is asserted by George Carter that at least two of the pests have been brought to Honolulu and are now in the possession of one of its citizens. His friend, Mr. Campbell, of Castle & Cooke, while on a passenger with a crate in which two hares were secured. Mr. Campbell, who has seen enough of the Belgian variety to know them by sight, asserts that the two hares were none other than the pest which has been a scourge to every section of the United States in which they have been allowed to breed.

Two Belgian hares will breed at such an alarming rate as to cause the variety to become a four-footed devastation. A number of persons interested in sugar plantations see in the breeding of these Belgian hares a menace to the cane fields. The mongoose was a pest which is being controlled to a certain extent by a vigorous warfare which is being waged against them constantly, but all the shotguns in Oahu would hardly be a match for the thousands upon thousands of Belgian hares which might spring from the pair in the crate seen this week. It is conjectured that the hares were brought ashore quietly from a sailing ship from the Coast, as they are not permitted here under the law of the Republic of Hawaii. Section 1483 of the Penal Laws of 1897 says:

The keeping any breeding of rabbits in the various islands of the Republic of Hawaii is hereby prohibited. Section 1484. Any person who shall keep or shall maintain for breeding any rabbits in any of the islands of the Republic of Hawaii is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 for the first offense, and upon conviction thereof a second time, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two months. Section 1485. Any police officer or other officer of the peace is hereby authorized to destroy any rabbit found in this Republic, and no officer destroying any rabbits shall be liable for any damages, provided that no officer shall enter any inhabited enclosure without authority of law under a warrant duly issued.

Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, states that in all cases when application has been made for importing rabbits he has refused permits, acting under the law. He states also that the Federal authorities have a regulation covering their importation. Wray Taylor characterizes the action of any one bringing Belgian hares into Hawaii as deplorable, as it means destruction to plant life in general if they are allowed to run at large.

George H. Carter and others are up in arms against the introduction of the hares, and they believe under the circumstances that every person should take it upon himself to ferret out the two already here and see that they are destroyed before their numbers increase.

THE HARDWARE CONSOLIDATION

The directors of the E. O. Hall & Sons, Limited, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which the action of the officers providing for the construction of a new building on the ruins of the one recently burned was ratified. It was voted to let the architect go and make his estimates and prepare plans for the new structure. It was reported that this would take considerable time, as he would have to make an examination of the foundations and walls to ascertain whether they were in condition to be used again.

The proposition to consolidate the establishments of E. O. Hall & Son and the Hawaiian Hardware Company was discussed only in a general way. At the meeting it was brought out that the Hall directors had not made any proposition to the Hawaiian Hardware Company, but that all overtures had been made by the latter. The thought of joining the two concerns had not occurred to the Hall directors until broached by the stockholders of the Hawaiian company.

Bruce Cartwright resigned as a director of the E. O. Hall Company and T. W. Hobron was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Hall said after the meeting: "I understand that a broker who has had talks with most of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Hardware Company has secured the promise of the majority of them to sell out their stock to us if we wished to buy. We had not thought of it until yesterday, when it was brought to my attention for the first time. Of course the joining of the two companies would be beneficial to us, as we would be able to carry our retail trade right along while the new building is being erected. We have thousands of dollars worth of stock en route and by the time we are ready to start up again on a large scale these will all be here. It is probable that we would buy out the business of the Hawaiian Hardware Company if their figures strike us as being low enough."

The transport Sheridan, from Manila, reached Yokohama on July 25. General MacArthur, staff and party was to join the vessel there and proceed to San Francisco, possibly via this port.

The Independents are already discussing whom they shall recommend as successor to Governor Dole. At a meeting held Tuesday night Robert Wilcox and others spoke on the subject.

JUDGE AND JURY CONFLICT

(Continued from Page 1.)

and the court erred, is not a matter for the consideration of the Grand Jury. Though the court has given you instruction in regard to the law you have seen fit to disregard it, and taken the statement of the Attorney General on a matter of law, as to whether the decision of this court was right. This action on the part of the Attorney General is wholly unprecedented. His duty is to advise you as to indictments, not to tell you what this court should do in matters you have under consideration, or how they may be concluded. This court does not intend to hold the Grand Jury for three weeks until the Supreme Court gives its opinion in the habeas corpus cases. I want to say that I consider the action of the Supreme Court in making the statement in this matter to the Grand Jury, as standing alone in the history of courts, within the knowledge of this court."

Mr. Cathcart—"If the Grand Jury is adjourned until Tuesday I will have the indictments ready for signatures."

"I do not think the Grand Jury can be adjourned, except from day to day," replied the court.

"I would like to make a statement," said Foreman Ables; "you said that the Attorney General had taken part in our deliberations."

He stated so to me," was the reply of the court.

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Cathcart; "you misunderstood me, I stated that I had advised the Grand Jury. I told them it might be a good idea."

"We had called the Attorney General in to advise us," explained Mr. Ables. "We thought we needed the advice of lawyers. We are none of us lawyers and though there were some questions that should be decided for us by lawyers. As to the idea emanating from the Attorney General's department concerning the habeas corpus cases, this is not true. It originated in my own mind, and I am willing to take the blame for it. Mr. Cathcart has not taken part in our deliberations."

From the Attorney General, we gave that to you with other papers. You asked us concerning the men in jail, re-arrested after being released on writs of habeas corpus, and thought it proper to investigate. We thought that the best way was to go direct to the head of the Attorney General's department, which had the matter in charge. We thought it wise to see the Supreme Court in regard to the appeal before taking up the cases further. The Supreme Court told us that they had assumed the responsibilities of a Grand Jury, and feel willing to continue, but we do not think it our duty to find out whether these men were illegally imprisoned or not. We did not think it fitting that we should investigate these cases."

Mr. Castle, a member of the jury: "I would like to say a word. These cases were talked about and we were willing to say by the job until it was finished. We don't want to shirk any duty."

"I am glad to hear that," remarked the court.

To the Clerk: "Let me see your report." The clerk to the Grand Jury returned in a few moments with the report. The court then read to the official stenographer for record the excerpt from the Grand Jury's report stating that the Supreme Court will not give an opinion in the habeas corpus matters until next week, this being a statement attributed to the Chief Justice.

"If the court is making a portion of the Grand Jury's report a matter of record at this time," said Mr. Cathcart, "I object. The minutes of the Grand Jury are secret, absolutely inviolate and ought not to be published."

The court always has a right to know what the Grand Jury is doing."

"I do not think the law gives that right. The minutes are secret, not even the clerk or stenographer is at liberty to see them. It is to be made a matter of record, the whole report should be given."

The court has a right to know everything that the Grand Jury is doing. This is to be kept secret; it is not to be published."

"Under the law all proceedings of the Grand Jury are secret, inviolate. No one shall know anything of their deliberations. Members of the Grand Jury cannot even be called into court to testify as to what transpires in the jury room."

"The court will take note of your objection."

At this stage of the proceedings one of the other jurors spoke up, stating that the Grand Jury was about to take action in the habeas corpus matter; that they had been working on other cases, and expected to reach those cases today.

"The court will not require any further service of you," replied Judge Gear. "As soon as you have completed the work now in hand, and signed the bills, you may be excused. While the court has some doubt as to the right to excuse you over one day, or until next Tuesday, this will be done, the Attorney General advising that it will be proper. I thank you, gentlemen of the jury, for the work you have done. The jury was then excused until Tuesday morning."

After the jury had left the room, Mr. Cathcart requested the privilege of addressing the court, which was granted.

"If the court please, I was brought before the bar and fined for contempt. I would like to explain why I refused to be sworn, not for the purpose of modifying the court's decision, but to place myself in a proper light. If I offended the court, I desire to apologize. I declined to be sworn because I did not recognize the right of the court to put me under oath. It seemed to me a question of veracity, from what the court stated, between myself and the Chief Justice of Hawaii. I saw the reason for this cross-examination or why I should be put in a position of standing upon my own statement or putting in question the statement of the Chief Justice. I do not understand that, your honor. I want to go on record as not being disrespectful to this court, and the court ought to see that he should not put me, as Attorney General, in a position where it is a question of the Chief Justice falsifying or of me deliberately lying."

The court: "You refused to tell under oath what you had previously stated."

"It seemed to me that my word as attorney was sufficient without being sworn as a witness."

"I have never before questioned your word," said the court in reply.

"The court understands that I was not before it as a witness, or to be caught by the peculiar practices of cross-examination."

"There are two ways of showing this. One was a respectful one, the other a disrespectful method."

"I had not intended to be disrespectful," replied Mr. Cathcart.

"The relations between this court and the Deputy Attorney General have always been pleasant, and the court believes that the action of the Deputy Attorney General was not intended. It feels justified in imposing the fine for contempt, but Mr. Cathcart having explained that he did not mean to be disrespectful, the court will remit the fine imposed upon him. The court does not want the enmity of the Attorney General's department, and prefers to continue the pleasant relations hitherto existing. The court believes if there was any discourtesy it was in the heat of the moment. The only way that this court may protect itself is by such fines. The court does not consider that it erred, but in view of the explanations will remit the fine imposed."

WHAT MAY HAPPEN

When the Grand Jury which was called by Judge Gear two weeks ago is discharged next Tuesday, which is the present program, another chapter will be added to the tale of the contentions in the judicial department of the government of the Territory of Hawaii. That there may be another chapter is the opinion of many members of the bar, who, knowing that not more than one-half of the cases which should have been considered by this Grand Jury have been brought before it, are of opinion that another jail delivery may be had. This may be secured by attorneys who will claim that their clients are held without trial, to which they are entitled.

The proceedings in the Circuit Court yesterday have aroused much discussion and there will be more before there is less, for the men who have been brought into such prominence are not those who will be thought guilty of negligence of the interests of the people, despite the arraignment from the bench. A question which is brought up by the action of the judge would be much discussed yesterday. That is the power of the judge to lay out the work of the Grand Jury in its entirety, leaving no rights to the Grand Jury at all. Members of the Grand Jury and others who have served on similar bodies in the older States and Territories, say that the court may not absolutely proceed to do this, but that it would be a most considerate case, and the attempt in this case shows that the procedure is as new as is the institution to the people of the Territory.

CHIEF JUSTICE PRIAR TALKS

There seems to be a question of veracity involved as well. Justice Priar, of the Supreme Court, said last evening: "The statement that I had said that the Supreme Court would consider the appeals in the habeas corpus cases, and such other matters as a dissenting opinion, is absolutely false. I have never made any statement to any person which would give any idea as to the action of the Supreme Court in this matter. When the foreman of the Grand Jury came to me, I considered that such a public officer, wanting information which was perfectly proper for him to have. His question was whether or not an opinion might be expected soon. I answered that an opinion might be prepared by next Tuesday, but when it would be filed no one could tell. In case there should be a dissenting opinion, I said, it would take some time for its preparation, and time would be given for that. There was no advice asked, and the only point volunteered by me was the suggestion that the Grand Jury should follow the instructions of the judge. I had a talk with Mr. Cathcart, but he was not saying said as to the action of the court."

L. C. Ables, foreman of the Grand Jury, said, when asked for a statement as to the action of the jury: "When the Grand Jury met it was instructed to take up the habeas corpus cases and such other matters as might come before us. We addressed a communication to the Attorney General for a list of the cases which were to be brought, and then asked when he would be ready to proceed with the former. We were told that this would be on Monday. On that day the jury was excused, and was a holiday. Tuesday the Deputy Attorney General was ill, and Wednesday we discussed two other cases. This cleared the decks for the habeas corpus cases and we should have taken them up this morning. Instead, we were called into court four times, and had no chance to get to work. The Deputy Attorney General had his witnesses ready and we could have proceeded."

"We had no advice from the Attorney General's office as to our course of procedure, which was followed. I conceived the idea of asking the Chief Justice to give us an opinion as to what we should do. I presented the suggestion to my fellow jurymen, and it was the unanimous opinion that this was the wise course to follow. We then asked the Deputy Attorney General if there was anything as to when he might be ready to take up the cases. He told us there was not. There was no advice asked of him, and he gave none. I called on the Chief Justice and asked him what might be expected. His answer to me was that there might be an opinion ready by next Tuesday, but that if there was a dissenting opinion it might be later."

"As I stated in court, the jury endeavored to do its duty, so far as it was capable, and in my opinion this has been done. There was no intention on the part of the Grand Jury to disregard the instruction of the court, or to be influenced in any way by differences between the two branches of the judicial department."

NEY'S REVELATIONS

Emil Ney, the fragment ballist who has been in charge of the Grand Jury for the time of its sitting, was in a confidential mood last evening, and had much to say of the happenings of the past few days. He was in a jubilant frame of mind over the fining of the Deputy Attorney General, and was celebrating the undoing of the work of the Grand Jury. He said: "I have been laying for the Attorney General for three or four days. Judge Gear told me to keep a sharp watch for him, and if any occasion offered, to throw him out of the jury room. He told me that the Attorney General had no right in the room, and that I might talk with the jury, and so influence them. He directed me to keep track of the Attorney General, and at the first chance to fire him. Today the chance came and he was brought up in court and fined."

Ney stopped the Advertiser's woman reporter to tell her this and then wandered off to a saloon. The interview occurred on Nuuanu street about 9 o'clock. An attempt to see Ney at a later hour failed. Ney is the man who was lately indicted by the Republican organization for court ballist so as to strengthen the Republican party."

LOCAL BRIEVITIES

Harry Copp, the Maui poloist, is now a member of the mounted patrol.

An opportune two-inch rain has fallen at Hutchinson plantation, Kailua. Quartermaster McLane, of the Mikahala, has been admitted to the Victoria Hospital as a consumptive.

Koloa, Kauai, is to have a quarantine station. Dr. Cofer left on the W. G. Hall to make the arrangements.

Money is being raised to complete the Diamond Head reservoir by the property owners most affected by the water shortage.

Professor Fleming has perfected his plans for the building of the magnetic observatory near Barber's Point. Work will begin next week.

Manager Watt, of Honokaa plantation, Hawaii, says that if they could be procured, more Porto Rican laborers would be desirable.

A big poultry ranch, promoted by A. St. J. Gilbert and Fred Harrison, is to be started at Kaimuki. Mr. Gilbert thinks he has a remedy for the eye disease of fowls.

Goto, one of the Japanese recently released by Judge Gear, has not yet been re-arrested. He is said to have left the country. He was convicted of rape in 1898, and given a life sentence.

Owing to the high tides of late shoals of mullet have entered the lagoon at Kapiolani Park, and many natives and others angle for them daily. The best bait is bread paste or poi. Catches of thirty and forty per rod have been quite common.

Jared Smith, of the Hawaiian Experimental Station, has forwarded his estimates to Washington for the appropriations needed for the next two years. He asks for \$8,000 more than the usual \$12,000 per annum. The extra amount is wanted for permanent buildings.

The new pipe organ of the German Church, which arrived lately from Bremen via Sidney, is now being set up in the church. The formal opening will probably take place on the evening of Wednesday, the 21st instant, with an elaborate musical program. Professor Ballaseyus is the organist.

KONA SUGAR CO.'S PLANTATION

Mr. J. M. McChesney returned from a visit to the Kona Sugar Company plantation per Mauna Loa Tuesday morning.

He reports good rains the whole season and the cane mostly in splendid condition. The mill is still grinding. The company is still planting and will have 816 acres in by September 15th.

The crop of 1902 will be 1,467 acres, and for 1903, 1,280 acres, including plant and ratoon.

Work is progressing on the railroad to Kaimuki, and the nine miles will be completed by December 1 or 15.

The cables used in transporting cane to the mill works perfectly. Mr. McChesney says, and on the whole Manager Cowan has the place in good condition.

INCREASED BY \$331,000

Kapiolani Estate Before Tax Court.

THE valuation of the property returned by the Kapiolani Estate has been increased by Assessor Pratt nearly a third of a million dollars. The estate, through Attorney McLanahan, appeared before the Tax Appeal Court yesterday to introduce evidence to prove that this increase was "outrageous and unwarranted," to quote the words of their representative. Nearly the entire afternoon was occupied in hearing the Kapiolani appeal, and the hearing is to be resumed today.

The bulk of this enormous increase is in a tract of 162.6 acres in Mokuauia, near the Kamehameha Girls' School, which was increased from \$60,000 to \$200,000. This was returned by the Estate last year at \$12,000 and accepted by the assessor at that figure.

The increase is accounted for by the big rise in the value of property in that neighborhood.

Another piece of property had been increased from \$25,000 to \$60,000, and a piece of land at King and Alakea streets from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The Kapiolani property in Kailua-uka was raised from \$1,000 to \$10,000. This is a tract of 43.26 acres.

Mr. McLanahan objected strenuously to these increases, introducing evidence to show that the action of the assessor was not warranted. In closing his argument he said:

"It seems to me there must be something the matter with the present administration, which has increased taxes generally all over the city. I don't think the conditions warrant any such action. Why, the property of the Kapiolani Estate has been increased in some cases from one to fourteen times that of last year's return, which was accepted by the assessor. I can see no reason for this outrageous increase."

The total increase in the assessable valuation of the Kapiolani Estate is \$331,000, not quite a third of a million dollars. The hearing on the remaining appeals of the Estate will be held this afternoon.

The appeals of Emily Mehtens and C. R. Rooke were also considered yesterday.

The settlement of fifteen appeals was announced by Mr. Pratt to the court at the opening of the session yesterday. The end of the court seems to be very near and there is talk of evening sessions in order to expedite matters. No decisions will be rendered until all cases have been heard.

FOR CHILDREN

Nothing that comes in a bottle, is more important for children than Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. And "important" means that it keeps them in even health, on the highest plane of physical life.

"Do they live on it then?"

No; they don't touch it, except when they need it.

"When do they need it?"

Whenever they show, in whatever way, the least disturbance of even balance of health. It is not for acute diseases with some exceptions; it is for a slight falling off from first-rate condition.

It is to be used as a food, whenever their usual food does not quite answer the purpose of food.

Well send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 100 Pearl Street, New York.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 15, 1901.

| NAME OF STOCK. | Capital | Val | Bid | Ask |
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MERCANTILE.

Brewer & Co., 1,000,000 100 60

N. S. Sacks' Dry Goods Co., 50,000 100 60

Co., Ltd., 200,000 100 60

L. R. Kerr & Co., Ltd., 200,000 100 60

ROMAN.

Swanwick, 5,000,000 80 100

Haw. Agricultural Co., 1,000,000 100 100

Haw. Sugar Co., 2,000,000 80 100

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ROMAN.

Swanwick, 5,000,000 80 100

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THE STATUS OF HAWAII

Is Midway Between Territory and States.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The constitutionality of the income tax law was attacked before the Supreme Court yesterday on half a dozen different grounds. The point generally thought to have the most weight in the arguments to the Supreme Court was that of discrimination between corporations and individuals, which if held to be illegal is admitted will throw out the entire law. If, on the other hand, some of the minor objections to the law are sustained, the defense claims that this would simply result in the law being remedied to the extent of striking out these sections, and the law would still remain in force.

A new and novel fact brought out by the arguments yesterday was that the powers delegated to the Territory of Hawaii far exceed that of any other Territory, and that the status of Hawaii is midway between that of State and Territory.

Both cases, that of the Waimoa Plantation Company, a corporation, and of G. H. Robertson, were presented together.

GENERAL HARTWELL'S ARGUMENT.

General Hartwell opened the argument with a general statement of the agreed facts in the case at bar, the reading of the papers being waived. He stated that the tax had been paid by the corporation, and that the money would be held by Assessor Pratt subject to the order of the Supreme Court.

"I am aware," said Mr. Hartwell, "of the extreme caution with which a court always approaches a question of legislative power. It may be assumed that the court will not declare this act invalid, unless the reasons for such action are clear; but I take it that the tax law will receive strict construction by this court."

"In 1897 an income tax law was passed by the Legislature of Hawaii, following closely the law of the United States adopted in 1894. The Supreme Court of Hawaii declared this law unconstitutional because of its lack of uniformity, and because of its being against the Constitution of Hawaii, which, however, is no longer in effect. The provisions of such a law so far as proportionate taxation is concerned, is inherent in the taxable power of any country. This proposition is admitted by Chief Justice Frear in the decision quoted, he dissenting from the opinion of the majority."

Mr. Hartwell quoted from this opinion of the Supreme Court of Hawaii on the first income tax law, and also from Cooley on the powers of States as regards taxation being subject to limitations, also on the uniform ratio, protection against exceptional taxation, etc. He argued that the law laid down in this case of Campbell vs. Shaw was to be considered as the law of Hawaii today, the Organic Act providing that judgments in force previous to annexation remained in force unless different specified in the Organic Act.

"If it does not," he said, "such decision cannot be as effectual as if the Organic Act had not been passed, and as long as it is not unconstitutional, it shall serve as a precedent. This law, no more than that law, has the proper uniformity and equality."

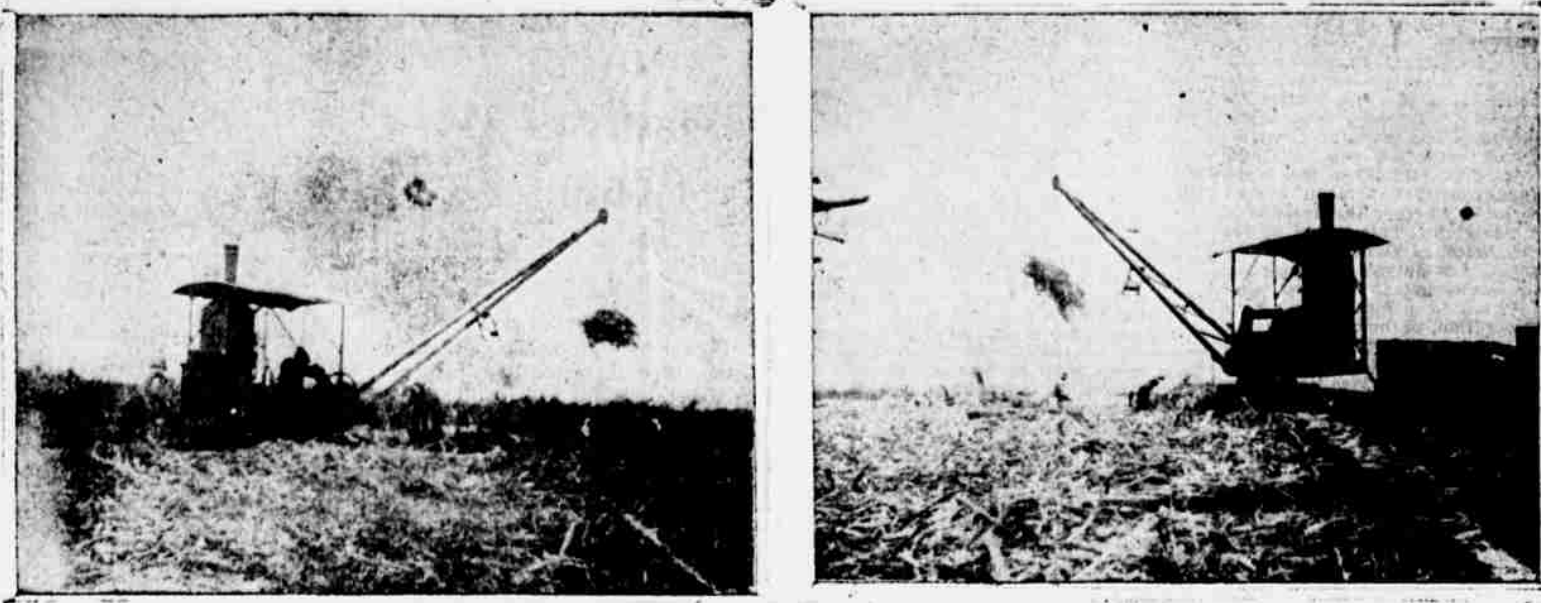
"The Legislature has no inherent power of taxation, no other power than that granted in the Organic Act, which gives the Legislature power to enact laws not inconsistent with the Constitution. Congress itself would be bound in exercising taxing powers, by the limitations of the Constitution, and the Legislature of Hawaii could not exceed the powers of Congress, which it attempts to do in this act."

"The Organic Act of Hawaii is different from that of any other Territory in the United States. In other Territories the Organic Act requires that all laws passed by the Legislature must be submitted to Congress; there is no such requirement for Hawaii. In every Territory there is a provision that there shall be no tax on a public domain, or discrimination against non-residents. The later acts providing for the government of Territories contain the provision that taxation must be in accordance with the valuation of property; there is nothing of that sort in the Organic Act of Hawaii. Is it to be inferred that Congress did not intend to place limitations upon the taxable power of Hawaii? Did it intend to give the Legislature greater power than that held by Congress? I think not. The limitations of the Constitution and of the laws of the United States were also to have effect here. It was no doubt the intention to place Hawaii midway between the status of a Territory and that of a State, and give it certain benefits not allowed other Territories."

Mr. Hartwell then quoted the taxation provision of the Constitution and argued that in view of this section the rule of proportionment and equality was necessary to make the law valid. "For instance, the provision imposing a penalty of 200 per cent by the collector, in the event of false and fraudulent returns, is illegal; he is the sole arbiter, and can inflict this punishment without due process of law, or trial by jury, a proceeding clearly unconstitutional, the act as a whole is void. If there is one condition that would make the law impossible the act is illegal and void."

"Now in regard to discriminations. The section of the law which provides for the taxation of corporations, basing such estimates upon the yearly profits is, I think, a tax upon the privileges of corporations, but this law goes further and discriminates between the earnings of individuals and of corporations. Why should an individual have an exemption of \$1,000 and a corporation pay on

A MACHINE THAT LOADS CANE BY THE TON



CANE LOADER AT WORK IN A FIELD WITH A HALF TON IN THE AIR.

BY THE ADAPTATION of well-known machinery to the special needs of the cane-field, a loader has been produced which promises to reduce the cost of this the most expensive of all sugar estate operations by at least one-half, and at the same time relieve the laborers of the most exacting tasks they find. The loader, which has been a success in more than one field, consists of a rotating locomotive crane, which by the use of special apparatus is fitted to the task of carrying the bundles of cane from the ground to the cars.

Trial of the loader brought out to the islands for Haimakapoko by Harry Baldwin have been conclusive, and the results have been most pleasing to engineers and managers. As a result the machine has received the approval of such men as H. P. Baldwin, and the prospects are that it will be ready for general use before the next grinding season. Already there are orders. In the hands of the agents for three more of the machines and the engineer in charge will make some changes, so as to have the crane in shape for any demand which may be made upon them. The crane, which has a working radius of boom of fifty feet, is placed on any three-foot gauge movable track, which is laid parallel with the main track which carries the train to be loaded. The cane which has been cut is gathered into bundles, confined in a sling, one-half ton being put into each of the bundles. The crane, which from its long reach and also from the fact

that it will work on the cane bundles even if they lie fifty feet away from the end of the boom, dragging them over the ground until they are finally raised, is swung around until the fall of the wire hoisting line is dropped over the sling, and is attached by one of the men who made the bundle. The engine is of high speed and the bundle of cane is quickly run up and swung over the car, where two men are in waiting to place the cane straight and let go the sling. The cane is dumped, and the hoisting line run back to a waiting sling, the one which has been used being carried back, then the process goes on to the end.

With the wide reach of the boom it has been found that the radius of highest efficiency for the loader is 115 feet. With this distance the machine at one setting will clear an entire acre without being moved. The machine has little in it which is peculiar but is practically the same machine that is used all over the country in handling loads of material. As the load is not meant to be above three tons, the machine itself is made rather light, the one now in use here being about ten tons, and those which will be made for future orders being of but eight tons' weight. Another change which will be made is the placing of two four-wheeled trucks under each of the cranes, so as to distribute the weight. The hoisting is done with a single wire cable, and the slings are simply a rope with a hook at one end and a ring at the other.

The tests so far made have not shown perhaps the highest efficiency, as the cane cars in use are of the stake variety, where the cane must be placed

if the cars would be made to hold their capacity. The plantation, however, will have the cars supplied by the slings, and the loading will be done by the man on the crane, for there has been perfected a device, operated from the platform, which will trip the patent sling just where it is wanted. When this is done the cost of loading the cane will be reduced to a minimum. With all the appliances there will be a speed of the loader which is thought to be 300 tons a day. Another improvement which is being perfected contemplates the loading of the cane with the sling still about the bundle of a half-ton, the weight of which has made a compact bundle, right onto the car and its conveyance to the mill in that shape. There a light trolley will unload the cane and a tender will dump it, remove the sling and send it back to the field.

As furnishing a line upon the value to the plantations of such a machine, under the old system a good man, one who has a stout heart, could load six tons of cane in a day, for which he was paid at the rate of twenty-five cents a ton. Remove the necessity of this man carrying the cane up to the cars, and he would pile thirty tons of the stalks into the slings ready for the hoist. Even this will be done away with in the future, for when the cane is cut it will be put into the slings by the cutters. This will mean that there will be no unnecessary work or expense about the handling of the cane. There is still a difficulty, in that while a good loader might put into a car eight or nine tons the machine loader, which

cannot place the stalks, will not get more than five or six into the same car. This may be bettered when the cane is left in the sling. Another feature of the matter is that with the loader there is no dear labor, but the men who get the ordinary wages will be able to do the work. Of the many advantages that the loader can be run to the edge of a gulch and there it will collect all the cane, saving the work of the men, seems to be that which is most appreciated on the plantations. The engine boiler consumes crude oil, so that the cost of operation is less than \$1 a day. It is indestructible for one was caught in a fire at Pala and while its tender was burned, it was all right.

The adapting of this machine for the work was done by Mr. W. W. Ricker, one of the best known of the young engineers here. The representative of the Brown Hoisting Machine Works of Cleveland, he has studied the question of cane problems until he was ready to offer this machine. When the planters wanted such an invention an offer was made of \$1,500 for the plans and invention. Engineers said it was not a good offer, and this was shown later when a firm of machine builders in the East offered the planters to take any invention they might get and endorse, off their hands and pay \$100,000 for the rights.

Mr. Ricker is a Cornell man who, when he found himself out of school and without place, went into the shops of the Browns as a machinist, and worked his way to the front. While he has some patents on the adaptation of the cane-loader, he claims only that it is a new use for an old machine.

not profits? Why a discrimination between the property of an individual and of a corporation? It makes no difference whether the discrimination is in favor of the individual or of the corporation, we claim it is an unlawful discrimination—a capricious one, if you please. A man with an income of \$5,000 a year may have nothing left at the end of a year, yet he is allowed but a thousand dollars. The corporation may have a much less expense proportionately. If that be unlawful discrimination, the whole law is illegal, and if that contention be sustained by your honors it would be practically impossible to enforce the law, without that provision.

"Inheritances are taxed under the general law if received before January 1st, yet the income tax provides that inheritances shall be taxed, unless the heirs have paid the inheritance tax. This in my opinion would be a case of duplicate taxation and consequently illegal."

"It may be argued that the present law is not burdensome; no matter how inconsiderable the burden of this law, there is no telling how heavy it will be made in the future. If this court holds that no limitations are placed by the constitution upon the Legislature of Hawaii, we all know what it will lead to in the end. It would be a remarkable instance of untrammelled power if the Legislature could do what Congress cannot do. The general tax law already taxes real estate, and now comes this law and taxes the income upon it."

"Under this law insurance companies pay but 1 per cent, while all other corporations pay 2 per cent. Has the Legislature any power to make such distinction in the class or corporations? If it has, then it could provide a separate tax for coffee corporations, sugar companies, etc. It could say that rice planters shall pay so much, sugar corporations so much, and so on through the entire list. If one corporation is picked out, it is an unjust discrimination, not because it would make so much difference in the amount, but because of the principle of the law."

"This concluded the argument, at the close of which Judge Gilbreath asked: 'How could a proportionate tax, as provided by the constitution, be made?'"

"It is practically impossible," responded Mr. Hartwell.

MR. LEWIS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Lewis followed the opening speaker with a more exhaustive argument, quoting liberally from authorities to sustain his points. He began with the general statement of his ground of contention, arguing that the law was invalid for the following reasons: Discrimination between corporations and individuals, unlawful exemptions, unlawful penalties, taxation of the salaries of the chief justice, and associate justices, and of the circuit judges; taxation of United States bonds; and in conclusion, because the act as a whole was illegal. "To begin," said Mr. Lewis, "the income tax as a whole is objectionable, because it makes the burden difficult to apportion. It has never been looked on with favor because it tries into the private affairs of individuals and corporations, and has always been the last tax restored to by States or Territories."

"As to the discrimination: Corporations are as much entitled to have the protection of the law as are individuals; absolute conformity cannot be obtained under any system, but when there is a plain and unjust discrimination as in the case here, it is in violation

of the constitution of the United States. The tax is not upon a franchise or business of a corporation, which the government giving the franchise to these corporations may have the right to tax, but this is simply a question of whether the property is owned by an individual or by a corporation. It may be said by counsel for the corporation that a corporation is a creature of the law, and that the government has no right to tax it. But this is no answer, for the government has the right to tax the property of a corporation, just as it has the right to tax the property of an individual."

"As to the unlawful exemptions of insurance companies, the underlying principle of taxation is that any such exemption must result from some public service. What have the insurance companies done that they should be subject to such exemption?"

"The Supreme Court has held an exemption of \$2,000 to be unreasonable. Is this exemption of \$1,000 any more reasonable? If it is, why should only one in a family be exempt? I think this is a case of special legislation against the married man in favor of the single man. If a woman is teaching school, why should she not be exempted, because her husband happens to be working. It seems to place a tax upon industry."

"The law is unconstitutional in that it violates article 5, which provides that no person in a criminal case shall be compelled to testify against himself, and also grants the right of a speedy and public trial. This law requires corporations and individuals to produce their books, and the assessor is given authority to summon witnesses who must give testimony. It provides for the incrimination of self, and gives no protection to a person brought before the assessor to testify. This makes the act illegal in that the constitution provides that no man must testify against himself." Mr. Lewis made numerous citations in support of this contention.

After the noon hour court resumed with Mr. Lewis still speaking. "I wish to lay particular stress on the words 'false and fraudulent' in the law, the word false may mean untrue or incorrect, and yet the assessor may add a penalty of 200 per cent if he found to be the case. This punishment is extreme and unlawful, and violates the constitution, which provides that no excessive fines shall be levied, or any undue or unusual punishment inflicted. The taxpayer in this instance has no defense. A 200 per cent penalty is taking property without due process of law."

"The estimates of income includes all notes, mortgages and bonds, excepting those of the Territory of Hawaii. We have pointed out particularly that United States bonds shall be taxed, but it would seem that when exceptions are made in the case of bonds, and United States bonds are not included, it must mean to tax United States bonds, which is also clearly unconstitutional. Judge Gilbreath: 'It seems that the Legislature did not mean to tax United States bonds, as the returns do not show that.'"

"One point in my contention," continued Mr. Lewis, "is that if this act is void in parts it is void as a whole. We have pointed out inconsistencies which if court sustains, nullifies the whole law, because it would so mutilate the act that it would not come within the intention of the Legislature which drafted the law. Where parts are intimately connected, and the court believes that the Legislature wanted to pass the act as a whole, would the remainder of the act be valid if it did not come within the intentions of the Legislature?"

"The reports show that the classification made by a corporation must be of a nature that the Legislature had a right to make. Congress itself would be bound in exercising taxing powers by the limitations of the constitution. If the Legislature wants to tax corporations greater than under the general law, let it make a franchise tax, but when it proposes to tax property under the conditions of the income tax law it is going clearly beyond its powers."

MR. ROBERTSON DEFENDS LAW.

Mr. Robertson followed Mr. Lewis in an argument favoring the validity of the law. "There are but two points presented by the opposing counsel which would affect the validity of the act. If the classification of corporations and individuals is held to be unjust discrimination, then the whole act is void. I submit, though, that if the court should hold that the claim of double taxation be sound, it would not have the same effect, but would only exempt the property so affected. The taxation of the salaries of justices of the Supreme Court, of judges of the Circuit Court, and the question of penalties, are not directly involved, and would, if overruled, not result in the setting aside of the act. It would not follow that if these parts were not sustained, that it would void the act as a whole. If the court holds that the penalty attached is excessive and illegal, it does not follow that the law is illegal, but that such penalty will not be allowed. The section which is declared illegal will necessarily have to be stricken out."

"Congress delegated to the local Legislature a very broad power, as counsel on the other side has already stated. This power extends to all subjects of taxation, and the power of taxation is one of them, perhaps the most important delegated to the Legislature by Congress, without qualification. There is nothing to limit the power of the Legislature in the matter of taxation, though there are limitations in many other matters. I contend that by virtue of the broad powers conferred, the Legislature is untrammelled in this power, except as limited by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution."

"This amendment, however, does not bind any Legislature to any iron rule. The Legislature may still make taxation laws with such distinctions as the circumstances may require. The levy of any tax implies an exemption of some sort."

"If the owner of a female dog was taxed \$5 and his neighbor, who owned a male dog, was not taxed, he could not come in this court and say he had been unjustly discriminated against."

"How far do you think the court can go in considering the classifications made by the Legislature?" asked Judge Gilbreath.

"I don't believe the court can go very far. There is not a single case in the authorities before me where the Legislature proceeded on general lines of taxation of corporations, and was not sustained by the courts."

"It is for the Legislature to decide who and what shall be taxed, and what shall not be taxed. If it is the right of the Legislature to say what shall be taxed, it seems to me it is given also the right to say what shall be exempted. This rule of general exemption is left to the discretion of the Legislature."

but little choice, when a tax of 2 per cent on net receipts of other corporations is considered.

"It cannot be said that there is any exemption of insurance companies. All taxation laws must be considered together. On the subject of duplicate taxation—it is in a certain sense double taxation, but in another sense it is not a double tax on property. Under the general law of 1896 only tangible property is taxed. When the income on that property is taxed it cannot be called double taxation. It seems to me that there is a distinction between capital and income, just like a government bond. That is the capital, but the coupon you clip from it is not capital, but income."

"Regarding the contention as to penalty, that does not directly concern this case, it is only incidental. The imposition of this penalty is not unconstitutional. I take it that the taxpayer is entitled to a hearing before the tax appeal court under the law of 1896. There is nothing here to show that the penalty can be added without the right to appeal. This act would stand and be operative even if that section is void."

"I don't believe that there has been any objection cited that would hold water. Perhaps one of these minor propositions may be affected, but that would not invalidate the law as a whole."

"I think that it would be interfering with the legislative powers to declare this act void. Taxes cannot be levied by the executive or judiciary departments. This is a right delegated to the Legislature. If it was not allowed to levy taxes, the business of the government would have to be suspended. The discretion left to the Legislature is broad."

"A comparison of the present income tax law with other systems shows it to be extremely mild, both in the matter of discrimination and of exemption. Far more stringent laws have been sustained by the courts."

MR. HARTWELL REPLIES.

Mr. Hartwell replied briefly to the argument, stating that the Legislature instead of levying this income tax, could have added to the general tax, that the present law was blocked out after the former law, which was declared null and void, and also after the United States law which was overruled by the Supreme Court. If the law contained such radical defects as had been presented it argued that it should be set aside as a whole. Concluding, he said: "The corporation pays a tax only on its net income, while individuals are allowed a deduction of but \$1,000. This discrimination totally precludes the possibility of proportionate taxation and of uniformity."

The question is to be further presented to the Supreme Court on briefs which will be filed Friday. The Supreme Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock when the hearing in the Pala case will be resumed.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Hamon plantation, Maui, is to be closed as soon as the present crop of cane is taken off, which will be not later than next April. It is one of the oldest plantations.

Impure Blood

Make it Pure, Rich, and Healthy.

Impure blood takes the very life right out of one. You just drag around at your work, feeling wretched and disconsolate all the time. You are weak, discouraged, and have lost faith in medicine. Try just one thing more, for we are sure we can help you.

Mr. C. Mundon-Cresdee, of Campbelltown, South Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I was suffering from a very bad wound that would not heal. I thought it must be on account of my blood, so I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

After taking only two bottles my wound thoroughly healed and I felt better than ever before in my life. Whenever I feel out of sorts, now, I take a few doses and am all right. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for impure blood and general debility."

If your liver is sluggish, you have a coated tongue, constipation, and your food distresses you. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will cure all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000. Total reichsmarks 107,650,000.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,590,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 35,800,000. Total reichsmarks 44,390,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

C. J. Hutchins, who has been visiting Kona on matters of interest for the Kona Sugar Company, has returned and reported very favorably.

ROSE RANCH IS NO MORE

**Consolidated With
Kahikinui by
Raymond.**

NO MORE will memories of the old days come with the appearance of the name of the Rose ranch. That memorable old property, the hospitable home of Captain James Makee, which for a generation stood for all that was jolly and homelike on Maui, has been incorporated into the Kahikinui ranch, and hereafter will be Camp No. 1.

Papers were signed yesterday transferring these lands and cattle to Henry Waterhouse & Co. for Dr. J. H. Raymond and his wife. The consideration named in the deed is \$52,500. It is understood that the payment was made in bonds of the Dowsett Estate, Limited, Mrs. Raymond being one of the stockholders in that corporation. The transfer makes Dr. Raymond the largest holder of fee simple lands on the island of Maui, this purchase adding 16,000 acres to the 5,000 which are so held out of the 39,000 in the Kahikinui estate.

The ranch will be developed in connection with its parent ranch, the Kahikinui, into the most improved cattle estate in the Islands. Already it has on it more than 2,500 cattle, and these will be incorporated into the herds of the principal property. There are on the old ranch two fine springs and there will be such development of these as will lead to the opening of new grazing ranges, new fattening paddocks and abundant water supply for the fields all over the estate. The water will be piped and reservoirs constructed as soon as the work can be got under way. This will be of great help to the Kahikinui ranges, as well as to the old ranch.

The latest purchase gives to the Raymond properties 750 acres of fine corn land, which will be added to in great amount when the lantana has been cleared away. The Kahikinui ranch is now the scene of the most systematic fight upon the lantana scourge that is being waged in the Islands. Dr. Raymond has secured a large quantity of the blight which is the natural enemy of the lantana and is inoculating each field where the shrub grows. The effect of the blight is wonderful. For within a day after it has been introduced into the plant it makes itself felt, and soon after there is a blackening of the branches and the life of the lantana must then be measured by a few months only.

The consolidation of the two ranches will make this the largest independent producer of cattle in the entire group, and it is said that from time to time the lines of cattle will be enlarged and extended and the breed improved. This will mean that the number of cattle to be sent into this market will be greatly multiplied. At the present time both of the ranches which are concerned in the consolidation are on a paying basis. Their being brought together and operated under one management will add to the returns from each, while the extension of the water development will mean that there will be ample water for all the stock which may be brought together on the two ranches. In addition to the cattle, which is to be made the principal product of the ranch, there will be some horses raised, not only for the use of the ranch, but some for the market here. In addition there will be interesting experiments with the farming, for the corn crop will be much enlarged and the scope of it altered in time.

The Rose Ranch was developed as one of the first sugar cane growing estates in the Islands a generation ago, when it was the property of Captain James Makee. It was then known as the Makee plantation. The name of the ranch, the Rose Ranch, came from the profusion of roses which were grown there when it was the home of Captain Makee. The ranch finally was abandoned as a sugar estate and was given over to the raising of cattle. Then it came under the hammer and was sold to James I. Dowsett for \$84,500. Since it has been handled by a cattle proposition and has done well all the time. Its cattle have been kept up to the mark, until it is said that they are of the very best on the island.

The Rose Ranch was the home of Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Colonel Spalding, Mrs. Dr. Herbert, Mrs. Dr. Carmichael and Mrs. Noonan, and was one of the best-known homes in the group. In old times it was always opened during each year and the entertainments were always elaborate and well attended. There is a magnificent house and all the outbuildings which go to make up a great estate. It is possible that there will be a headquarters established at Ulupalakua for the entire system of Raymond properties, on account of the buildings.

After the signing of the papers, transferring the property from the estate company to Henry Waterhouse & Co. for Dr. and Mrs. Raymond, Dr. Raymond left for his home to assume control of the ranch property. His manager, Rollins, will have full charge under him.

Mr. Fred. Weed of the Williams undertaking establishment stated last night that there has been a fearful increase in the death rate of infants within the past month or so.

"Out of every five deaths," said he, "the average is at least three infants, under two years old. We have had a remarkable number of infant burials, and on some days we have buried as many as four. I do not know what is the cause of it; perhaps it is the heat, or perhaps the condition of the water at this time of the year is accountable. At any rate the number of deaths among the little ones has been appalling the past two months. They are mostly Hawaiians."

THE WEATHER SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF JULY LAST

Temperature mean for the month, 77.8; normal, 77.3; average daily maximum, 83.9; average daily minimum, 72.7; average daily range, 11.2; greatest daily range, 18 degrees; least daily range, 7 degrees; highest temperature, 85 degrees; lowest, 67.

Barometer average, 29.969; normal, 29.995 corrected for gravity by -.061; highest, 30.06, on the 19th; lowest, 29.88, on the 24th; greatest 24-hour change, .08. On account of the evenness of pressure, "lows" and "highs" were hardly distinguishable; low pressure may be noted on the 4th and 24th, and high on the 11th and 19th. The barometer has been below the normal for four months in succession.

Relative humidity, 68; normal, 66.8; mean dewpoint, 68.2; normal, 65.1; mean absolute moisture, 7.67 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 6.81.

Rainfall, 1.53 inches; normal, 1.80; rain record days, 25; normal, 19; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.42, on the 6th; total at Ulukoua, 8.75; at Kapiolani Park, 1.10; at Kalihi-uka, 2.50 inches fell on the 6th. Total rainfall since January 1, 22.94 inches; normal, 20.62.

The artesian well water stands at 32.40 feet above mean sea level at the Punahoa well. The average mean sea level for the month stood at 10.42 feet above an assumed base, 9.00 being hydrographic zero (low water) and 10.00 standard mean sea level.

Trade-wind days, 30 (1 of N.N.E.); normal for July, 29; average force, Beaufort scale, 2.7 (16 statute miles per hour). Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.4; normal, 4.0. Upper currents of air mostly from S.W.

Percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 46 per cent; Hamakua, 17; Kohala, 20; Waianae, 14; Kona, 125; Kau, 50; Puna, 100; Maui, probably 100; Oahu, 100; Kauai, 250 to 320. The lack of water in North Hawaii is quite serious.

Mean temperatures: Pepeekeo, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 78.8; average minimum, 69.3; Waimea, Hawaii, 2,730 feet elevation, 77.8 and 65.9; Kohala, 521 feet elevation, 80.9 and 71.5; Ewa mill, Oahu, 50 feet elevation, 80.4 and 71.5; Waialeale, Kauai, 50 feet elevation, highest 87, lowest 68; average 75.9. The prevailing heat of the northern hemisphere has not affected these Islands.

No earthquake reported. It is unofficially reported that Kilimanjaro shows fire through its floor. Thunder and lightning on Hawaii, 18th, on Oahu, 18th. Snow fell on Mount Kauai, 18th. Heavy snow on the 3d, 5th to 14th, and on the 29th.

On June 20th large quantities of fresh pumice-stone were found floating in the bay at Kealahoukua. The high average level of the sea for the months of June and July has attracted some attention. It is doubtless due to meteorological conditions, perhaps in the South Pacific.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

| Station | Elev. | Rain. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| (Feet.) (Inches) | | |
| HAWAII. | | |
| Hilo | 50 | 4.76 |
| Waialeale | 100 | 4.76 |
| Kaunakakai | 1250 | 7.12 |
| Pepeekeo | 100 | 4.79 |
| Hakalau | 200 | 4.01 |
| Honohou | 500 | 3.83 |
| Laupahoehoe | 500 | 4.00 |
| Kohala | 400 | 1.45 |
| Hamakua: | | |
| Kula | 250 | 0.70 |
| Panaloa | 750 | 0.85 |
| Paauhau (Gibbs) | 300 | 0.44 |
| Paauhau (Greig) | 1150 | 0.50 |
| Honokaa (Muir) | 425 | 0.57 |
| Honokaa (Rickard) | 1900 | 0.30 |

WILL RAISE SUGAR FOR OLAA MILL

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Articles of association of the Keauau Land and Planting Company, Ltd., were filed yesterday. The new company has a capital of \$50,000 and will engage in the cultivation of sugar cane.

The incorporators are: J. F. Clay, Henry A. Gerlach, J. Hastings Howland, A. R. Cameron, Jos. P. Lino, Jr., Frank Sakamaki, Mrs. E. A. Haron, Charles Cowan, H. O. C. Isenberg, Chas. R. Blake, C. J. Giddings, A. G. Curtis, P. R. Higgins, J. Iwasaki, J. P. Lino, Sr., E. D. Lane, Jas. P. Lino, James Scott, J. A. Magoon, B. Onome, W. H. Lambert, R. W. Blake, W. D. Schmidt, Miss Frances Washburn, L. F. Turner, W. S. Wise, trustee, Johnson Nickens, who jointly hold 1875 shares of stock valued at \$17,500, or three-quarters of the total stock.

The principal place of business of the corporation shall be at Olao, on the island of Hawaii.

The purposes outlined are: To raise cane and other agricultural products, and anything which shall enter into the manufacture of sugar and molasses, and to carry on a sugar plantation and general agricultural business.

To buy, sell and lease water rights, reservoirs, tramways, wharves, warehouses, etc., needed for conduct of such business. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 2,500 shares of \$20 each, and the limit of the capital is placed at \$50,000.

The officers for the first year are: L. F. Turner, president, Hilo. J. F. Clay, vice president, Olao. A. G. Curtis, secretary, Olao. James Scott, treasurer, Olao. Chas. R. Blake, auditor, Olao.

The Keauau Company has purchased two hundred acres of sugar land near the Olao mill, on the line of the Hilo railroad, in Hawaii, and will plant with cane immediately. The company is under contract to have the cane ground at the Olao mill, and will acquire more land as it sees fit.

Plantation Managers Meeting.

Managers of plantations of the entire group will meet in this city next Monday, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the labor situation. There will be a general conference which will touch upon the various features of the situation, and the necessity for new laborers. The managers have been holding meetings throughout the Islands for several weeks, and the meeting here will be for the purpose of getting in shape for a final decision upon the course to be followed. The directors of the Sugar Planters' Association will meet with the managers.

| | | |
|---------------|------|------|
| Kahuku | 1880 | 2.78 |
| Naelehu | 450 | 1.93 |
| Hakalau | 210 | 3.19 |
| Maui | 850 | 1.21 |
| Maui | 1700 | 3.11 |
| Puna: | | |
| Volcano House | 4000 | 2.50 |
| Olao | | |
| Kapoho | 110 | |
| Kalapihoo | 8 | |

MAUI.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|-------|
| Lahaina | 700 | 0.03 |
| Waipae (Mokua) | 255 | 4.85 |
| Kapua | 300 | 5.48 |
| Kipahulu | 80 | 2.76 |
| Kahiki Plantation | 60 | |
| Nahiku | 900 | 10.56 |
| Nahiku (Lemon) | 700 | 8.52 |
| Kula (Erchwon) | 4500 | 1.01 |
| Puomamae | 1400 | |
| Palu | 180 | 1.14 |
| Haleakala Ranch | 2800 | 1.94 |
| Wailuku | 200 | |

LANAI.

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| Keomuku | 6 | |
|---------|---|--|

OAHU.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|------|
| Punahou (W. Bu'ru) | 47 | 1.33 |
| Kulaokahua | 50 | 0.59 |
| Kewalo (King St.) | 15 | 0.87 |
| U. S. Naval Station | 6 | 0.48 |
| Kapiolani Park | 10 | 1.10 |
| Manoa (Woodlawn D.) | 285 | 5.54 |
| Makiki Reservoir | 150 | 1.84 |
| School St. (Bishop) | 50 | 1.95 |
| Pacific Heights | 700 | 4.11 |
| Insane Asylum | 100 | 1.72 |
| Kalihi-uka | 260 | 8.60 |
| Nuuanu (W.W. Hall) | 50 | 1.43 |
| Nuuanu (Wylie St.) | 250 | 3.69 |
| Nuuanu (Elec.Stn.) | 405 | 4.22 |
| Nuuanu (Luakaha) | 850 | 8.75 |
| Waimanalo | 25 | 1.20 |
| Maunawili | 300 | 4.02 |
| Kaneohe | 100 | |
| Alahou | 350 | 7.24 |
| Kahuku | 25 | 2.26 |
| Waialua | 20 | |
| Waialua | 900 | 2.00 |
| Ewa Plantation | 40 | 0.68 |
| Waipahu | 200 | 1.18 |
| Manakula | 15 | |

KAUAI.

| | | |
|--------------------|------|-------|
| Lihue (Grove Farm) | 200 | 5.90 |
| Lihue (Molekua) | 200 | 12.35 |
| Lihue (Kukui) | 1900 | 4.40 |
| Kealia | 15 | |
| Kilauea | 325 | 9.91 |
| Kauai | | |
| Hanalei | 10 | 11.90 |
| Waialeale | 32 | 1.85 |
| Elele | 200 | 4.72 |
| Waialeale Mt. | 2100 | 28.25 |
| McHarty's (Reed) | 850 | 8.51 |

TOO LATE FOR LAST REPORT.

JUNE, 1901.

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Nuuanu (Wylie St.) | 3.88 |
| Kula (Erchwon) | 3.11 |
| Kahikani (Maui) | 0.36 |
| Laupahoehoe | 0.95 |

RAINFALL FOR JULY, 1901.

| Station | Elev. | Rain. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| (Feet.) (Inches) | | |
| HAWAII. | | |
| Hilo | 50 | 4.76 |
| Waialeale | 100 | 4.76 |
| Kaunakakai | 1250 | 7.12 |
| Pepeekeo | 100 | 4.79 |
| Hakalau | 200 | 4.01 |
| Honohou | 500 | 3.83 |
| Laupahoehoe | 500 | 4.00 |
| Kohala | 400 | 1.45 |
| Hamakua: | | |
| Kula | 250 | 0.70 |
| Panaloa | 750 | 0.85 |
| Paauhau (Gibbs) | 300 | 0.44 |
| Paauhau (Greig) | 1150 | 0.50 |
| Honokaa (Muir) | 425 | 0.57 |
| Honokaa (Rickard) | 1900 | 0.30 |

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done.

Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narrative of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills." Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Why the Peking Was Detained.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking, which was to have sailed yesterday noon, says the Japan Advertiser of July 25, has been detained owing to one of the Chinese firemen having been discovered to be suffering from a disease resembling smallpox. As the exact nature of the disease has not yet been determined the steamer is to sail for the Nagahama quarantine station at 9 this morning.

THEY WANT TO KNOW

**Washington Wants
Health Report
of Honolulu.**

COMMANDANT MERRY of the Naval Station has made a request of the Board of Health for a report as to the health of Honolulu, which he desires to forward to Washington, upon the request of the authorities there. The Board of Health at its meeting yesterday agreed to furnish the facts desired by the government, and the work was entrusted to Executive Officer Pratt. It will bear upon the general health of the city, and also contain all facts regarding Honolulu, which may be required by the Naval Department. The purpose of the report was not stated by Captain Merry, but it is no doubt will have a bearing upon the transport service through Honolulu, and its future relation regarding this city as a stopping place for all vessels of the Navy.

A report was received that some of the cattle at Honolulu were supposed to have tuberculosis, and it was ordered that a rigid inspection be made. Dr. C. A. Davis was appointed inspector of cattle for the District of Ewa, and will make an examination of the alleged diseased cattle. He is given full power by the Board to destroy all meats deleterious to the public health.

President Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company appeared before the Board and made a statement regarding the carrying of freight for the Board. He had made a tender under the bids advertised for, and his is the only one received so far. It was decided not to open the bids or let contracts before the next meeting, when a full attendance of the Board is hoped for.

A tender was received from D. Kapawai offering to furnish paint for the leper settlement at \$1.25 for twenty-one pounds each, offering also to pay the steamer freight.

The bid was referred to Mr. Reynolds who has several bids for the same contract under consideration. The request of Senator Wm. White for permission to visit the settlement was granted. He wants to close up a land deal with one of the lepers, and agrees not to go beyond the stockade.

The appointment of Robert Henderson as registrar was made permanent. A rather queer letter was received from Charles Moore, who was recently appointed fish and pot inspector at Hilo. Moore inquires if he is disqualified from serving because he was told by the sheriff of Hilo that he was about to be arrested for permitting Fujihara, the murderer, to escape, of whom he was jailer. The Board held that because he was a poor jailer could have no bearing upon his qualification as an inspector of fish and pot, and the secretary was instructed to notify him to that effect.

The effort to secure a physician for South Kohala is still unsuccessful and the Board is in a quandary as to what to do in the matter. A letter was read from Dr. B. D. Bond of North Kohala saying he knew of no physician resident in the southern district and recommending that the physician at Kona be given the appointment. He suggests also that if he will not accept to call upon Dr. C. A. Peterson of Honolulu and try to induce him to go there and locate.

Another hard proposition was presented to the board in a request from Dr. John Weidick of Maui, for a sanitary inspector at that place. The board recognizes the necessity of such an official, but has no money to pay him. Judge McKay, of Maui, who happened to be in the building, was called into consultation in the matter, and suggested that the sheriff be given the appointment if he could be induced to accept. The matter was referred to the secretary with the request that he write to L. M. Baldwin, of Maui, for suggestions.

A report was read from Maui Hospital, giving the receipts and expenditures for July, showing a cash balance of \$252.70. Forty-nine patients were treated during the month, divided as to nationality as follows: Hawaiians, 2; Europeans, 23; Chinese, 2; Japanese, 20; and 1 other.

It being reported that some of the streams about the city were being polluted by washing therein, an opinion was requested from the Attorney General as to the right of the health officers to arrest such offenders if caught in the act. Mr. Dole held that the health authorities had such right.

THE PROBLEM OF PAIN.

There is no person who has grown to mature years and experience who has not suffered aches and pains, which raised the question: "Why is pain permitted?" Generation after generation has asked that same question, sometimes in doubt, often in rebellion. But all speculation on the problem is valueless. The fact that faces us is that pain is here, ever present, ever powerful. The great question is not why pain is permitted, but how can pain be stopped. And it is at this point the savage steps in with his solution in the form of Kiekapoo Indian Oil. No matter where the pain is located, or what the character of the pain, Indian Oil drives it away with a promptness and power possessed by no other remedy.

It is a specific for the cure of sick headache, that bane of the nervous. It overcomes rheumatic and neuralgic pains. It reduces inflammation, and heals strains, sprains and bruises. It is good for internal as well as external use, and cures cramps, colic, cholera morbus, and kindred ailments. It is equally effective for beast as it is for man, as can be proven by a single trial. This powerful remedy, in which essences are blended with healing herbs and the essential strength of rare barks and roots, is the sole reliance of the sturdy Indian, both for himself and his pony. It is the product of centuries of experience and experiment. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kiekapoo Medicines.

SKIN TORTURES

**And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin
and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a
Bath with CUTICURA SOAP**

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of excoriations. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Asst. Depot: R. T. Brown & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEMMON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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**Hardware, Bicycles,
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Sporting Goods,
Paints, Oils, Etc.**

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial
Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Pacific Mail Steamship Co

**Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.**

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

| FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. | | FOR SAN FRANCISCO. | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| AMERICA MARU | AUG. 17 | HONGKONG MARU | AUG. 26 |
| PEKING | AUG. 24 | CHINA | AUG. 27 |
| GAELIC | SEPT. 3 | DORIC | SEPT. 6 |
| HONGKONG MARU | SEPT. 11 | NIPPON MARU | SEPT. 13 |
| CHINA | SEPT. 19 | PERU | SEPT. 22 |

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, August 13.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona ports.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Kalaupapa; 7:30 p. m.
Wednesday, August 14.
Str. Iwawani, Greene, from Kauai.
Str. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kauai.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, French, from the Orient.
Am. sp. Emily F. Whitney, Bridgman, fifteen days from San Francisco.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Hawaii.
Am. bk. Diamond Head, Peterson, eighteen days from San Francisco.
Thursday, August 15.
Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, from San Francisco, fifteen days out.
Schr. Alice Kimball, Mitchell, from Kahului, Maui, with jury rudder.
Schr. Concord, Manna, from Paauilo, with sugar.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, August 13.
Br. sp. City of Hankow, Williamson, for the Sound in ballast; 1:30 p. m.
Am. sp. Rufus E. Wood, McLeod, for the Sound; 2:30 p. m.
Am. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, for San Francisco; 3 p. m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai; 5 p. m.
Str. Helene, Nicholson, for Hawaii ports; 5 p. m.
Schr. Kawaiiani, for Koolau ports; 4 p. m.
Wednesday, August 14.
Schr. Moi Wahine, for Paauilo.
Am. schr. Expansion, Larsen, for the Sound.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, French, for San Francisco; 6 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 6 p. m.
Str. Kaula, for Maui ports and Hilo; 5 p. m.
Thursday, August 15.
Schr. Lady, Nelson, for Hanalei and Kaula; 5 p. m.
Am. schr. W. Patterson, Wetkum, for the Sound in ballast.
Str. Iwawani, for Kauai ports, at 4 p. m.

SEAMEN ON TRIAL
BEFORE A JURY

The trial of the four seamen for refusing to assist in extinguishing the fire on the C. D. Bryant, July 6, was begun yesterday afternoon, before Judge Estee and the following jury: J. F. Clay, Hilo; Benjamin G. Allen, Honolulu; W. R. Smith, A. C. Dowsett, William Match, W. Bergstrom, Geo. W. Smith, John Neill, and Charles Lucas, Honolulu; Otto Ross and M. S. Pacheco, Hilo.
In the morning the defendants Forst, Schroeder, Reed and Hanson, through their attorney, F. E. Thompson, filed a motion to quash the information on the ground that it made two separate charges, in refusing to obey orders and in deserting the ship. Attorney Baird disputed this claim, arguing that the words "quitting the ship" was only a part of the recitals in the same charge.
In the afternoon Judge Estee overruled the motion and the case proceeded to trial before the jury named.
The remaining jurors were excused for the term, which makes certain the fact that the captains and mates held under charges of assault on the high seas will have their cases continued until the October term. In the meantime these officers will be given a chance to leave, upon furnishing bail to return before October.
Captain Wallace had his bondsmen ready to go on his bail yesterday and was to have shipped on the Gaelic.
Captain Colly of the C. D. Bryant, was the principal witness in yesterday's case against the four seamen. He testified that when he discovered the fire on board the ship he ordered these men to assist in extinguishing the blaze. They refused, and he saw two of them go over the side in their "Sunday go to meeting clothes." All four were in various stages of intoxication. The trial was continued at 4 o'clock until this morning.

New York-Manila Mail Service.

The much wished for and long expected change in the transport service is about to be consummated by the establishing of a line of transports sailing from New York to Manila, via Suez, says the Manila Times. This much desired move has been in contemplation for some time, but the authorities could not make the change until the movement of the volunteers homeward had been accomplished. This being now finished the great demand for trans-Pacific boats has ceased and it has been found that several of the crack transports can now be utilized on the New York run. The two first boats to be assigned to this run are the Buford and Kilpatrick, both well known to Honolulu. The schedule will be arranged for each of these transports to make two trips a year. Upon the arrival of the Buford at Manila from San Francisco, she will be prepared for her first trip. As soon as more transports are available they will be added to the fleet.

A Road Controversy.

Superintendent Boyd, of the Department of Public Works, has applied to the Attorney General for an opinion as to the status of a section of road on Waialea road, in front of the Perry place. The road was to have been improved, but a few workmen blocked the work in moving the fence of Justice Perry some twenty-five feet into the road. The property was owned by Judge Perry's father, who had the stone wall erected twenty years ago. All the portion outside the wall was used as a road, and is now claimed as public property. Justice Perry considers that the land still belongs to him, and is having the wall rebuilt twenty-five feet further out into the road. Two highway inspectors, William Cummins and Richard Lane, have been appointed to inspect all streets and roads and report any encroachments upon public property.

Mr. Dillingham Pleased.

President Dillingham has spent the past week going over the line of the Hilo railway, visiting Puna and Olaa Plantations, and in making a general tour of inspection. He expresses himself as well pleased with the progress made and is enthusiastic over the outlook of the plantations. He will remain here with his family for another week.—Hilo Herald.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE SCHOOLS
OF HAWAII

How They impress
an Observer
at Buffalo.

THE Buffalo Express says: How well has kept abreast of the thoroughly the Territory of Hawaii most advanced educational thought of the times can be realized only upon making a visit to the school exhibit of Hawaii in the government building at the exposition. The exhibit was arranged by Miss Rose C. Davidson, of Honolulu, who remained in the city since the opening of the exposition—unlike a week or so ago, when she started on the return journey to Hawaii. Miss Davidson has left an able assistant in charge of the exhibit in the person of Miss Petronella Murray, a Buffalo woman, who for several years has taught in Le Conte St. Mary's Institution for the Deaf.

Hawaii has a brilliant record in her schools. With all her shortcomings she has entered the galaxy of the Union with her excellent school system, which is beginning to be self-supporting, so far as the teachers are concerned, which is training its own teachers to carry out its ideals, and a system which is solving problems that are now troubling other States. As Alatau T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Territory of Hawaii, says: "The future of Hawaii lies in its educational system. Spoil that system and the future progress will be thrown back some years. It is the present harmonious system which, in spite of its defects, has brought about the present good results. Apart from party strife, the education of the Territory will rise and continue to rise, assimilating the many adventurous races which find a home in its generous bosom and founding that future State which its pioneers look forward to being the glory and gem of the North Pacific Ocean."

One of the greatest difficulties with which the teachers of Hawaii have to contend is the diversity of races, nearly every school having pupils of American, British, German, Japanese, Chinese, Italian, Hawaiian, part Hawaiian and Portuguese parentage. About one-half of the teachers are American, and a number of the remainder are part Hawaiian, although there are some of other nationalities. The exhibit of school work includes number and story work in primary grades, writing, drawing and painting. Some excellent water-color sketches from nature, done by very young pupils, are shown. The composition work is especially interesting. Before starting to write a composition, the pupil draws a picture of his subject, and if materials are available, colors his picture. The composition is profusely illustrated in pen and pencil throughout. A great deal of information of the life of the Hawaiians may be gleaned from reading some of these compositions, many of them bearing upon the sports and pastimes of the native children, chief among which is diving and swimming. The literary course is similar to that of the schools of the United States, but the manual training course is more extensive. The schools of Hawaii seem to have solved the industrial problem in favor of sewing and agricultural work, with a few doing hula and carpenter work.

The agricultural work thus far seems to have been chiefly in the way of improving the appearance of the schoolyard. The children are taught to dig and plant trees and seed, to take care of what they plant, to know the nature of the soil and what insects are destructive to certain kinds of vegetation and the method of getting rid of such insects. Sewing has been an important feature in the schools of the Islands. The exhibit shows that this work is begun with the plain stitch, going thence to patching, darning, hemstitching, buttonholing, gathering, ruffling, putting on bands and even to making doll clothes and undergarments and dresses for children. An infant's dress made with a drawn yoke and ruffles, beautifully worked, is attracting no small amount of attention from the visitors to the exhibit.

But that is not all the industrial training that the girls enjoy. Hat, fan, mat and basket weaving, embroidery and, in fact, any educational facilities which help to develop head, heart and hand simultaneously have been used in the schools with excellent results. Among the many pretty and useful articles that are shown are dainty fans made of bamboo and bird's-nest ferns, finely woven hats and about two dozen samples of braids from which Hawaiians make hats, some prettily carved boxes and large mats.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The transport Maude will sail from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu on August 15th.

HUMPHREYS CONTINUES TO
ATTACK SUGAR INDUSTRY

(From Thursday's daily.)

WHEN HUMPHREYS gave his cue at New Orleans for an attack on the sugar industry in which everybody in Hawaii is directly or indirectly interested, his paper, the dying Republican, was as quick in taking it up as its feeble condition would allow. Yesterday the expiring sheet, as a last kick of moribund stupidity, printed an editorial declaring that it would be better for the Islands to have the sugar industry abolished. This article the Advertiser reprints so as to give it the publicity which it was denied in a journal of no particular circulation. It will show the planters what sort of a man they have to deal with in the branded and infatuated First Circuit Judge.

A writer in the Advertiser, who wants the people to petition Congress not to reenact the Chinese exclusion law, says that "should the plantations fall, grass would soon be growing in the streets of Honolulu and ruin and disaster staring all in the face." This is the veriest nonsense. It is the same old argument put forth by the South in ante-bellum days for the perpetuation of slavery. The ruin of the plantations, as now conducted in Hawaii, would in the end be the greatest blessing that could befall the Islands. True it would work a great hardship for a few years and many people would stare financial ruin in the face, but it would be the means of saving the Islands to a brighter and better future, just as the civil war, which destroyed slavery, impoverished the South for a time, but later opened up the country to new riches and to a brighter and richer future than the old South ever dreamed of.

To say that sugar and coffee are all that can be produced in Hawaii is as utterly absurd as to say that a white man cannot work in the cane fields of Hawaii. Here again is an argument of the old slaveholding South. It was asserted that cotton was King and it was also claimed that negro slave labor was necessary for the cultivation of cotton, and of sugar in Louisiana. The assertion has been proved to be absurd. When the civil war came on there was not a manufacturing establishment in all the South worthy of the name. There was not a blast furnace nor was there a single coal mine in operation. Today the South produces more pig iron than the two States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The South produces more coal than any three of the greatest coal States of the North. The South today has more cotton spindles in her mills than has all of New England, and yet, forty years ago there was not a cotton factory south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The destruction of slave labor and of the South's leading industry was the greatest blessing that could have befallen that section of the Union. The South produced two and one-half times as much cotton in 1900 as she did in 1890 and by far the greater part of it was raised by the white farmer on small tracts of land. And while the cotton crop has been increased nearly three-fold in forty years the South has been developing her other industries. She now produces her own corn, her own wheat, her own fruits and vegetables and not only produces fruits and vegetables for herself but ships millions of dollars worth every year to her northern neighbors. Lower Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

August 7. No. 557—J. H. Schnack and wife to C. F. Sibley; lot 6 (4,937 square feet), Mokuauia tract, Kalahe, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$400.
August 8. No. 562—J. P. Dayton, Jr., to J. McCorriston; piece of land (1,692 sq. ft.), Fort street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
No. 563—Maukawa to H. Kono and J. McCorriston; interest in R. P. 4592, lot 2065, Kapunui, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
No. 564—M. Cabral to Bishop of Honolulu; piece of land, Omoia, Kula, lot 8, Nahiku homesteads, Hana, Maui. Consideration \$3,000.
No. 568—Mapunahua to D. Anna; R. P. 7957, lot 8241, Hahala and Waihaka, Waipio, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$150.
No. 573—Kaukua to J. Kellipule; R. P. 401, lot 5205, Kainapua, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
No. 574—Palolo Land & Imp. Co. to V. M. Souza; lot 6, block 202, Palolo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.
August 9. No. 576—Kaiolawe to C. W. Booth; interest in Grant 2150 and R. P. 1058, Hakalau, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.
No. 577—W. C. Achi and wife to F. Jesus; lots 4 and 5, block 12 (10,000 sq. ft.), Kalahe tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$400.
No. 578—W. C. Achi and wife to L. Kapalani; lot 6, block 7 (5,000 square feet), Kalahe tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.
No. 583—H. Gorman and wife to J. G. Faris; portions of lots 26 and 27 of Grs. 10 and 11 (12,533 square feet), Young street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$7,000.
No. 584—J. H. Schnack and wife to A. Pereira; lot 11 (11,638 square feet), Nuuanu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$75.
No. 585—S. Savidge to Aug. Dreier; portion of ap. 2 of lot 1555 (6,900 sq. ft.), Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3,000.
August 10. No. 588—J. A. Mogson and wife to M. Strong; lot 9, block B (6,955 square feet), Paea tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,400.
No. 590—M. Kabadakapua et al. to K. Kapaewai; R. P. 4282, lot 6362, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$50.
No. 595—Koko to Mrs. K. Makukane; interest in estate of Harlata, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$45.
August 12. No. 596—M. Pavao and wife to L. D. Brown; piece of land, two acres, Kailiki, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$350.
No. 597—Kaahine and wife to W. C. Paahao; interest in hui land of Peahi, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$10.
List of deeds filed for record August 13, 1901:
1st Party. 2d Party. Class.
R. Joseph—M. da S. Nevis D
W. C. Achi and wife—Kalahele Chinese Y. M. C. A.—Mrs. T. Tin Yau D
Chinese Y. M. C. A.—Too Shan Mong D
Alex. Smith—City Mill Co., Ltd. D
List of deeds filed for record August 14, 1901:
1st Party. 2d Party. Class.
Maukawa et al.—Miss K. Kalua D
I. Eickson—A. J. Campbell D
H. Roberts—W. W. Goodale D

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OF
Vehicles and Harness,

On MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At the Warehouse on Kawaiahao Street, one block from the Sanitary Laundry and opposite H. Hackfeld & Co.'s stables in Kewalo, Honolulu, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION about fifty Vehicles of all descriptions, consisting of Single Dump Carts, Two-Horse Dump Carts, Farm Wagons, Lumber Gears, Single and Double Drays, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Surries, Phaetons, Business Buggies, Runabouts, and a large quantity of single and double Harness, Saddles, Etc., Etc.

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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HOME PRODUCTION

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MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable June 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.
THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.
THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% or 50c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.
Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2201

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunakulua, Hoiuaia and Kaupulehu. J. A. MAGUIRE, Huelue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901. 2269, to Aug. 20. 2284

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